"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are rain, probably clearing in the afternoon or at night, easterly winds, becoming variable.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Wheat, 87¾; corn, 32¾; cotton, 8. Cotton market strong.

FOREIGN.—Edmond de Goncourt's will has been opened in Paris. He leaves the bulk of his estate to establish the de Goncourt Academie. It is expected that the British Government will release the five remaining Irish political prisoners in Portland when the Duke and Duchess of York visit Ireland. The Indian natives made a second attack on Camp Malakand. Thirteen of the British were killed and thirty wounded, and 100 natives lost their lives. The enemy is collecting in large force, and severe fighting is anticipated. Some Spanish Anarchists who have reached England say they were fed on salt fish in Spanish prisons, and kept without water for eight days at a stretch, were tortured with hot irons, and had their finger nails pulled out. The peace negotiations between Greece and Turkey will be concluded Saturday, so far as the Ambassadors are concerned.—Page 5.

Page 1.

Adolph Fromm, ten years old, of Hoboken, while attempting to climb a trolley pole yesterday, touched the wire with his bare feet, and received a shock which may prove fatal.

Miss Josie MacDonald is about to begin suit against two dentists who recently had her photograph taken by the X rays to determine the cause of a pain in her jaw. Since her exposure to the rays she has been in a pitiable condition, the hair having fallen out of one side of her scalp, and large sores formed upon the skin.

Samuel E. Quigg, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, took a hand in the work of the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club last night, and received an indirect but decided rebuff. He wrote a letter to the committee telling it what to do, and his advice was resented by having the resolutions he indorsed voted down.

Several thousand striking coal miners assembled yesterday in the vicinity of the De Armitt mines, near Pittsburg, and made a futile attempt to induce the men at work to join the strike. Disorder is reported from several places in Illinois, and troops may be called out to preserve order. There was no important change in the general situation of the coal strike yesterday.

Page 2.

Many persons endeavored to see the eclipse of the sun, which was scheduled to take place yesterday, but owing to the heavy clouds it was not visible from this point.

Reports from cities in New Jersey show that heavy losses resulted from the storm of Wednesday night, streets, roads, and buildings being flooded, and travel stopped at some points and delayed at all.

Two collisions occurred on the East River yesterday. The battleship Maine, in order to avoid running down an excursion steamer, rammed and sunk a railroad float. About the same time a lighter crashed into the steamboat Chancellor.

Miss Catherine Conkling called at the Sixty-eighth Street Station last night and demanded the arrest of Mrs. William McKeag, a neighbor, whom she accused of inciting a riot and with being a nuisance. She was referred to the police court.

Nearly all traces of the great rain of Wednesday had disappeared by yesterday. A number of floods were reported in different parts of the city. The last rain brought the fall here to 9.5 inches for July, which is the greatest recorded in the history of the city, except in July, 1883.

Page 3.

Dr. E. F. McLean, the well-known horseman, died from heart disease at the Oakley race track, Ohio. His filly, Taluca, had just won the Ohio stakes.

The midsummer trotting meeting opened at Parkville yesterday with two exciting races. A decision made by the judges in the 2:20 class was severely criticised.

The annual tournament of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club was continued yesterday. The players had a sunny sky and dry, hard links for the first time in a week.

Domino, the famous race horse, died at the farm of James R. Keene, in Lexington, Ky., from meningitis. He was foaled in 1891 and had won over $100,000 in stakes and purses.

The New Jersey Athletic Association won from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club yesterday at Bergen Point, after a series of hard and varied contests. The aggregates were: New Jersey, 77; Knickerbockers, 67.

Yesterday was a good day for the racegoers at Aqueduct. Four of the favorites won and the other two winners were well backed second choices. Rey del Tierra, however, had another narrow escape from an accidental defeat.

An inbound Long Island train ran into a washout early yesterday morning near Northport. Seven persons were hurt, three of them seriously. The engineer tells a characteristic story of the accident. On the night previous, the Cannon Ball Express on the same road while going at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, broke in two. The four loose cars were derailed. The front half of the train went a mile before the lost cars were missed.

Page 5.

The First Battery tournament in the State Camp, at Peekskill, was held yesterday under disadvantageous conditions.

The President yesterday appointed Consuls at Montreal, Glasgow, Apia, Belfast, Munich, Stockholm, Panama, and many other places.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt said yesterday it would be folly for the Government to undertake the manufacture of armor plate. The cost of steel ingots was misleading Congressmen.

President McKinley and party arrived at the Hotel Champlain early yesterday morning, and were much pleased with the arrangements made for their entertainment. It was raining when they arrived, and there was no demonstration, but later the President received several callers and made engagements for future outings.

Secretary Long has rejected the offer of the armor companies to supply the diagonal armor for the battleships Alabama, Wisconsin, and Illinois at a price to be hereafter fixed by the Navy Department, being doubtful of his authority to commit the Government to an indefinite expenditure. It has been found that work on the battleships can proceed for the present without the armor.

Page 8.

Mrs. John Sebolt of New Brunswick, N. J., shot her husband as he was entering their house by a window, he having forgotten his keys. She had taken him for a burglar.

United States war vessels are gathering at the anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I. Adding in the arrivals expected it will be the most powerful fleet of American vessels ever assembled.

A meeting of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association was held yesterday, at which Chauncey M. Depew presided. The sessions were devoted to the consideration of the competitive traffic situation, but no definite action was taken.

Page 9.

Howard Curtis Benham was convicted of murder in the first degree at Batavia, N. Y.

More new enterprises are being formed here to work the Klondike gold mines. The American Mines Company will send out John Potter, a practical miner of thirty-five years' experience. More stories have been received of rich deposits found in the Klondike region.

Page 10.

The Dock Board proceedings yesterday were distinguished by a quarrel in which President O'Brien and Commissioners Monks and Einstein took part.

An autopsy on the body of an unknown man washed ashore at Midland Beach disclosed the fact that death was caused by a broken neck and not by drowning.

At the inquest on Abram Myers, who died July 19 from lockjaw following a pistol wound in the hand, the Coroner's jury censured the surgeon at Harlem Hospital who first dressed the wound.

Importers who purpose contesting the new tariff act are awaiting the official liquidation of their entries of Saturday last before filing protests. The question at issue involves the retroactive force of the new law, and it will probably be taken into the courts.

Thirty-eight bids for $10,053,017.27 of city bonds were opened yesterday in the Controller's office. Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. made a joint bid for the entire issue at 105.912, and the Controller stated that this offer would probably be accepted.

Within the next ten days out-of-town buyers will begin coming to this city on the reduced railroad rates arranged by the Merchants' Association. Workmen are now engaged in furnishing the various apartments designed for the accommodation of the visitors.

By the terms of a contract which was signed yesterday the Third Avenue Railroad Company will on Aug. 28 become the owner of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Street Railroad Company. This is the latest move in the warfare between the Third Avenue and the Metropolitan Companies.

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BLOW TO JOHNS HOPKINS.

The University Held Not to be a Preferred Creditor of the Baltimore and Ohio.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Judges Goff and Morris, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day handed down an opinion in which it was decided that the Johns Hopkins University and other holders of $3,000,000 of first preferred 6 per cent. stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were not preferred creditors, as was contended, and that they are in the same category as the other stockholders.

The decision of the court, if it is upheld in the higher tribunals, where it is understood it will ultimately go for decision, will seriously affect the finances of the Johns Hopkins University and cause material change, for a time at least, in the projected plans of that institution. The Trustees of the university hold nearly a million of the preferred stock, from which they drew an annual income of more than $50,000.

THE BEER STAMP TROUBLE.

Senator Murphy Paid $200,000, but Can Only Get Face Value—Threat of Commissioner Forman.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A representative of the brewery owned by Senator Murphy, in Troy, called on Internal Revenue Commissioner Forman this morning, and said that Friday last Mr. Murphy deposited with the Internal Revenue Collector $200,000 to pay for a supply of beer stamps. The stamps were not to be had on that day, and by the time they reached the Collector in Albany the new law had gone into effect.

The Collector refuses to deliver the stamps except at their face value, and Mr. Murphy's agent called at the department to demand the discount. Mr. Forman replied that this was out of the question; that the transaction was not complete until the stamps were delivered, and that the Government does not make sales for future delivery.

Mr. Forman said that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular, in which he decides that the Tariff act of 1897 went into effect at midnight last Friday, and that all stamps sold and delivered before that hour may be used for the full payment of the tax on beer, but that all persons who secured a discount when purchasing stamps at any time Saturday must refund that discount.

"If the brewers refuse to refund the discount, we will simply levy upon them an assessment equal to the aggregate amount of the discount allowed on Saturday's purchases, and if they refuse to pay the assessment, we shall simply seize their property and close up their plants."

STABBED WITH A BREAD KNIFE

Walter Diehl of the Vienna Hotel Mortally Wounds the Bartender, Ignatz Hertzog.

Ignatz Hertzog, twenty-five years old, bartender in the Hotel Vienna, at 80 Second Avenue, was stabbed in the abdomen with a bread knife and mortally hurt by Franz Diehl, waiter in the place, at 1:10 o'clock this morning. Hertzog cannot live.

The place closed for business at 1 o'clock, and the doors leading to the bar were closed. Hertzog was behind the bar, and Diehl, with several others who are employed there, was turning in the receipts. Hertzog declared Diehl had overcharged some of the customers.

As soon as the cutting was done Diehl ran through the hotel and escaped. No effort, apparently, was made to stop him.

A hurry call was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and when Dr. Wilkins reached the hotel the injured man was unconscious. In the opinion of the physician he could not live an hour.

The police of the Fifth Street Station were notified, and half a dozen men were sent out to find Diehl.

DEPARTMENT STORES SHUT OUT.

License to Sell Meat Refused One in Chicago—Legal Fight Imminent.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Only one of the big department stores has applied for a license for the sale of meats under the Dudleston ordinance. This application was refused by City Collector Martin, who holds that a department store is not entitled to a license for the sale of meats, and referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel.

Corporation Counsel Thornton said he expects a legal fight over the validity of both the Dudleston and the Walker ordinances.

INCREASE IN GROCERY TRADE

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Wholesale Grocer will publish to-morrow answers from jobbers all over the country to questions regarding trade. The replies were from jobbers in twenty-seven States, and 50 per cent. show an increase in the volume of business for the first half of 1897, as compared with the same period last year; 30 per cent. report the volume about the same, and 20 per cent. note a decrease.

The question of definite improvement in conditions was recognized, and was answered affirmatively by 70 per cent. Sectionally, 64 per cent. of the jobbers in the Southern States, 65 in the Eastern, 70 from the Western, and 95 per cent. from the Central States said "yes" to the improvement question.

SLASHED WITH A KNIFE.

Dripping with blood which came from a dozen or more deep cuts about his body, arms, and head, a man staggered into the Fifth Street Police Station just before 12 o'clock last night. Several detectives who were there waited just long enough to hear that the man had been cut by some unknown man at 319 East Fifth Street, and then ran to the house, which is within a stone's throw of the station. The house was searched from cellar to roof, but no trace could be found by any one who looked as though he had just slashed a man fearfully.

A woman there explained that her husband, Harry Dunn, had been intoxicated for a week. He had become excited when his wife spoke of a stable boy who worked next door, and he rushed out with the intention of doing the boy harm. But the injured man said he did not work in a stable, but that he was Andrew Gluck, an umbrella maker, of 113 Fifth Street. He had been walking past the house when a man rushed out and began to slash him. It is thought that Dunn, blindly intoxicated, left the house and jumped at the first man he met. Gluck's injuries were not thought to be serious. He was hurried off to Bellevue Hospital.

BURNED BY THE X RAYS

Pitiable Condition of Miss Josie MacDonald After Being Photographed by Them.

HAIR FELL OUT OF SCALP

Two Dentists Had the Photograph Taken to Examine Her Jaw, and She Has Required Constant Medical Attention Ever Since.

Miss Josie MacDonald of 9 West Forty-fifth Street is lying at her home in a pitiable condition as a result of a twenty-minute exposure to X rays during the latter part of last month, when an X-ray photograph of her upper left jaw was taken by a man whose name is supposed to be O'Connor. The young woman had for some time previous been suffering with intense pains in her jaw. She went to Nelson Shields and George F. Jernigan, dentists, at Thirty-second Street and Madison Avenue, for treatment. The dentists diagnosed her disease as necrosis or rottenness of the bone.

In order to determine the exact cause they decided to have an X ray photograph taken of the jaw to see if there was an old root there. The young woman was taken to the laboratory of Mr. O'Connor, who had been recommended to the dentists by Dr. Lee. The first photograph taken was not a success, on account of too short an exposure, and it was resolved to have another one taken. The second photograph was taken the next day, with an exposure of twenty minutes, and proved the dentists' diagnosis correct.

A few days afterward Miss MacDonald's face began to swell and grew black.

Dr. Henry Griswold of 42 West Thirty-fifth Street was called, and he commenced treating the case as he would an ordinary burn. The hair on one side of the patient's head began to fall out, and in a short time that part of her scalp was bare. Her face was blistered, and sores formed all the way down her neck, shoulders, and arm. A scab formed over the blister, and when it fell off it disclosed the raw flesh. Her left ear swelled up, and she lost her hearing on that side. Constant applications of oil have been necessary day and night to allay the pain arising from exposure of the flesh to the air.

Dr. Griswold said yesterday that he could not tell who was responsible for the condition of his patient.

Thomas Byrnes, the brother-in-law of Miss MacDonald, complained of the lack of feeling shown by the dentists, who, he said, had shown no interest in the case and had led his sister-in-law to the photographer without her knowledge of what she was about to go through.

Dr. Jernigan denied this last night. He said that on the contrary, he had been solicitous about the girl's condition ever since she had been ill, and did not call on her because Mr. Byrnes said it might irritate her to see him. He further stated that her sister, Mrs. Byrnes, had made the suggestion that an X ray photograph be taken to determine the nature of the disease, and he had accepted the suggestion as a good one.

He concluded: "I have offered to do all I can for her, but my offers were received very coldly. I feel in no wise responsible, yet I am extremely sorry that the affair occurred to one of my patients."

Miss MacDonald has placed her case in the hands of Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys, at 45 Wall Street, and an action will shortly be commenced against the dentists.

PATSY SHEA A YOUNG HERO.

Tried Hard to Rescue His Boy Companion from Drowning.

Joseph Lavinger, ten years old, of 759 First Avenue, fell into the East River at the foot of Forty-third Street last night and was drowned. One of his companions, Patsy Shea, nine years old, who lives in the same neighborhood, plunged into the river and almost lost his life in an effort to rescue him. The body was carried out by the tide.

The Lavinger boy could swim a little, and it is thought he was seized with cramps when he struck the water. Several men and boys were on the pier at the time he fell in, but they all lost their heads except Patsy Shea. He tried hard to reach his drowning playmate, but was unsuccessful.

When he was finally fished out himself he was so exhausted that he could hardly stand. He sobbed and cried when he was told that "Joe" was drowned. "I purty near had him t'ree or four times," he sobbed, "but de tide was agin me. What will his mudder say?"

BOY SHOCKED ON A POLE.

Adolph Fromm, ten years old, of 86 Monroe Street, Hoboken, while at play yesterday received a singular electric shock that will probably prove fatal. The accident occurred at First and Marshall Streets. Young Fromm started to climb an iron trolley pole of the Jersey City, Hoboken and Rutherford Railway Company, whose line runs through First Street.

Fromm had nearly reached the top when his foot slipped through an opening and came in contact with the wire. He was shocked into unconsciousness and fell to the street. As he lay on his back his companions thought he was dead. Frightened, they ran away.

James Phillips, who was passing, carried the boy into a store. From there he was transferred to St. Mary's Hospital. He was alive, but still unconscious last night. There is only slight hope of his recovery.

After the accident the company stationed a man at the pole to warn people away until the danger had passed.

MRS. MURPHY'S SAVINGS BURNED

Supposed Incendiaries Paid for Their Crime with Their Lives.

Four rats killed, $35 in bills burned up, and damage that will cost $25 to repair form the sum total of the loss by a small fire last night in the cellar of the apartment house 874 Lexington Avenue. For the convenience of the tenants a box of matches was kept on a shelf in the cellar. Yesterday Mrs. Mary Murphy hid her savings, $35, in a hole behind the shelf.

Fire started in the cellar last night, and after firemen had extinguished the flames they traced them to the shelf. There they found amid the ruins of a box of matches four rats burned to death. Mrs. Murphy's money had disappeared in smoke.

THOUGHT IT WAS ACID.

Bottle Thrown from Window Spurted Liquid into Miss White's Eyes.

As Mr. and Mrs. White of 201 East Sixty-third Street, with their daughter, Miss Agnes White, passed the flat house on the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street last night some one in an upper story threw a bottle out. It contained a liquid of some sort, and a portion of the contents struck Miss White in the eyes. She was temporarily blinded, and the pain was acute. Her parents thought the liquid might be an acid, and hurried her to a drug store.

There it was found that she was uninjured, as the liquid was harmless, but her eyes were considerably inflamed from the rubbing she gave them in her fright. She declined to make any complaint to the police.

WORKED HIS WAY 60,000 MILES.

BRONSON, Mich., July 29.—J. W. Clark of Boston, who started from this place July 28, 1896, to travel 60,000 miles in one year, without begging or beating his way, and required to show receipts that he has paid for fare, arrived here two days ahead of time, and shows receipts, which are sworn to, for 60,207 miles.

NOVEL KLONDIKE COMPANY.

Twenty Indianapolis Business Men Contribute $1,000 Each to Send Twenty Insured Miners.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 29.—Twenty business men of this city have formed a stock company, each contributing $1,000, and will select an equal number of enterprising young men for the Klondike region, the compact running five years, and the entire forty to share equally all gold mined.

An insurance of $1,000 will be placed upon each man going there, and in case of death this insurance money will be added to the pool. A general manager will be sent along.

The company calculates that a sufficient number will die out of which the remainder can reimburse themselves for the insurance money, whether any gold is found or not.

MINERS MUST PAY DUTIES.

Crowd of Indignant Gold Seekers in Victoria, B. C., Who Had Brought Outfits from Seattle.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 29.—There is a crowd of indignant gold seekers in town. Two hundred of them came from Seattle with their outfits to take the steamer Islander for Dyea. Arriving here, they found that not a pound of goods would be allowed to enter the Klondike district without paying the regular Canadian duty. Some of them decided upon payment of the duty here, but others are going with the expectation of evading the customs officers. This is hardly possible, as the customs officers are going up on the Islander, accompanied by a force of constables who will assist the mounted police now there to enforce the laws.

PASSES STREWN WITH SKELETONS.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., July 29.—The widow of Lieut. Schwatka, the arctic explorer, in an interview here concerning the Klondike gold region, which country she has repeatedly visited with her husband, declared that the Government should stop the tide of immigrants pouring into the gold fields in Alaska. She says that the mountain passes are strewn with the skeletons of unfortunate miners who perished from either cold, heat, malaria, or starvation while trying to reach the golden region.

NAVY DEPARTMENT AFFECTED.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The firm of Moran Brothers of Seattle is building the torpedo boat Rowan, and had made good progress until the Alaskan exodus set in. Now they have informed the Navy Department that so many of their workmen have dropped their work to go to Alaska that they are obliged to appeal to the Navy Department for an extension of time in which to complete the boat.

Mineral Not Land Laws in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Land Office is receiving many applications for copies of the public land laws by persons who profess their intention of going to Alaska. The office has been obliged to notify the applicants that the land laws have not yet been extended to Alaska, though the mineral laws apply.

TRAIN WRECKERS OVERHEARD.

Night Operator at Walton Saves the Ontario and Western Chicago Express No. 5.

WALTON, N. Y., July 29.—The fact has just come to light that on Tuesday night 8 tramps attempted to wreck the Ontario and Western Chicago express No. 5, near here. No. 5 is due at Walton at 11:33 P. M. and at Northfield at 11:48. Night Operator W. J. Haley at the latter place walked around the depot about 11:35 o'clock, and overheard a conversation between two tramps. He learned that the tramps had placed a number of heavy ties on the tracks somewhere between the station and Walton.

He ran to the instrument, called Walton, and told the operator to hold No. 5. Word was sent back that the train had gone. Seizing a light from a nearby switch, Haley started down the track toward Walton. He succeeded in stopping the train within a few feet of the ties. The tramps have not been captured.

DUBUQUE BONDS DEFECTIVE.

$1,188,400 Issued Without the Signature of the Mayor.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 29.—A discussion concerning Mayor Duffy's duty to sign or veto a street railway ordinance has brought out the fact that all the bonds issued by the city during the past eight years are defective because the resolutions authorizing their issues were not signed by the Mayor. Of the bonds issued since the law making this requirement was passed there are outstanding $1,188,400, of which $267,400 are improvement bonds, held by various parties.

It is believed that a curative act by the next Legislature will make them good.

ARKANSAS VALLEY IRRIGATION.

Plans to Open 400,000 Acres of Land to Cultivation.

DENVER, July 29.—The controversy between Secretary Searles of the Sugar Trust and D. H. Moffatt, President of the First National Bank of this city, over the Great Plains Water Storage Company has been compromised, and General Manager Wiley has returned to New York to conclude negotiations for a loan of $250,000, which will be expended in irrigation enterprises in the Arkansas Valley.

It is officially announced that work will be resumed on the Big Henry Canal soon. Platt Rogers, chief attorney for the Great Plains Company, returned last night from the valley, where he had been winding up matters of litigation, and he says that 400,000 acres of land will be opened to cultivation below Rocky Ford.

A BRIDEGROOM'S WAY CUT OFF.

RAHWAY, N. J., July 29.—J. H. Ruddy, a young business man, who was to have been married at Rahway last night, was cut off by broken bridges and prevented from meeting his engagement.

WHALER LOST IN JAPAN SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The loss of the whaler Cape Horn Pigeon in the Japan Sea during a furious storm is reported here. Capt. Scullam and the crew of eighteen were saved, but 900 barrels of sperm oil went down with the vessel. The Cape Horn Pigeon was owned by J. & R. Wing of New Bedford, Mass.

WOMAN AND HORSE DROWNED.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Marshal of Cincinnati, Ohio, were driving along the Erie Canal to-day near Visscher's Ferry when their horse became frightened and plunged into the water. The woman and horse were drowned. Mr. Marshal was saved.

YELLOW JACKET'S VICTIM DEAD.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 29.—Harry Van Dewater, who was stung by a yellow jacket on July 21, died to-day. He was chopping wood, when a yellow jacket stung him behind the right ear. He managed to reach his house, when he became unconscious, in which condition he remained until shortly before his death. His jaws were locked, and milk and medicine were forced into his mouth at intervals. Van Dewater leaves a widow and two children.

DEPUTIES CHECK MINERS

Strikers Driven Away from the De Armitt Coal Mines Near Pittsburg.

EFFORT TO CLOSE THE MINES

Several Thousand Men Assembled Near De Armitt's Property, but Fail in Their Attempt to Induce His Employes to Join the Strike.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—Oak Hill, in the vicinity of the Turtle Creek, Plum Creek, and Sandy Creek mines of W. P. De Armitt, was invaded early this morning by an army of strikers, who came to attend a mass meeting held near the mines to-day. By daybreak there were several thousand miners encamped upon the hills surrounding the property of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. They came from every direction, headed by brass bands. Nearly all of them carried heavy walking sticks, and some were armed.

In the valley leading up from Turtle Creek to one of the New York and Cleveland mines the company had a powerful searchlight. It was kept shifting about in the hope of flanking any movement of the strikers to creep within reach of the mine unknown to the deputies, who guarded every approach. Long before daylight the strikers were up and began to prepare for the day's work. The intention was to see as many of De Armitt's men as possible before they got into the pits this morning.

About 4 o'clock 1,500 strikers assembled at Turtle Creek, and, headed by three brass bands, with flags and banners flying, marched past the houses occupied by De Armitt's miners. The strikers hooted and yelled, and then marched to the mines, where they planted themselves before the pits, thus compelling De Armitt's men to run the gantlet to get to work. A short time later Sheriff Lowry, who had been wired to for assistance, arrived from Pittsburg with fifty deputies armed with Winchesters. The strikers quietly withdrew, and the new deputies were placed on guard.

The miners, who were the first to go into the pit, were overtaken and asked not to go to work. Most of them said they were afraid they would lose their jobs if they stayed away from work to attend the meeting. They decided, after a short parley, to go into the mine. The miners were carrying dinner buckets. As they turned to leave the strikers their dinner buckets were taken from them. The frightened miners, without attempting to regain their buckets, ran for the pit and did not stop until they were behind the shelter of the Deputies' Winchesters. The Plum Creek mine was in full operation during the day. The Sandy Creek mine closed down, and about one-third of the Turtle Creek miners went to the meeting.

When the meeting was called to order, at 10 o'clock this morning, there were 3,000 striking miners in attendance, and before it was well under way there were 5,000 people in the vicinity. Previous to the meeting Eugene V. Debs, District President Dolan, Secretary Warner, and M. P. Carrick were with the strikers and counselled them to keep within the bounds of the law and preserve good order throughout the day. Their advice was received with good grace by the men, who cheered the officials enthusiastically. The meeting was without doubt the largest ever held during a strike in Western Pennsylvania.

President Dolan was made Chairman of the meeting, and in a short speech accused Mr. De Armitt of insincerity. He said that if De Armitt's man did not come out there would be a sympathy strike all over the United States.

M. P. Carrick, who was next introduced, stated that workingmen all over the United States were interested in this strike, because it would have a tendency to raise wages everywhere. "If you men of the De Armitt mines will not come out now," he said, "we will march 50,000 men here and compel you to come out, not by force, but by shame. We will shame you by our starving women and children. You are clogging the wheels of commerce, and the whole labor world will strike in sympathy with us, if need be."

When Eugene V. Debs was introduced there was enthusiasm. He said in part: "I am here not to encourage passion, but to appeal to reason. You are in the midst of the greatest contest the world has ever known. Whether you succeed or fail depends upon yourselves. In order to win you must remain absolutely sober until this contest is over. Whisky clouds the brain, robs you of your money, and makes you brutal, and also makes you do just what your enemies want you to do."

After the meeting the Sandy Creek miners returned to work, and the strikers went into camp. The presence of the Deputy Sheriffs was not needed, as there was no trouble of any kind. President De Armitt said this afternoon that all the mines of the company were in operation, and he was certain his men could not be induced to quit work.

DISORDER IN ILLINOIS.

Armed Strikers Going to Odin, Where a Call for Troops Is Expected—Santa Fe Train Seized.

CARLYLE, Ill., July 29.—The Odin Mine near here is still in operation, regardless of the presence of many strikers from abroad. The miners held a meeting last night, which was attended by sixty men. A vote was taken and over fifty of them were in favor of striking, but this represents only one-half of the number employed. The crusaders, who are still in town, slept last night in Smith's Hall, and this morning they pleaded with the miners, who passed them unheeded to the shaft and went below. About seventy-five miners worked to-day, and considerable coal was hoisted.

Strikers from a number of towns are en route to Odin. Many of them are armed. A delegation disembarked from a Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway freight train here to-night, having been induced to do so by the conductor in charge. They will arrive in Odin to-morrow. A dispatch from Springfield says that the Governor is expecting a call for troops from Odin. Col. Smith of Vandalia, a member of the Governor's staff, says a test will be made there.

ROANOKE, Ill., July 29.—Four hundred miners from Minok, Wenona, Taluca, Kingsley, and Streator made a raid on the mines at Roanoke this morning. They arrived at 3 o'clock and camped outside the town. A conference with the mine operators was held at 6 o'clock, the latter agreeing to close the mine and keep it closed until the end of the general strike. The visitors were orderly, except that they seized a Santa Fé train and demanded transportation to Minok. This was refused, and the train was held from 11 o'clock until 7:30 this evening. Late to-night nearly all of the raiders have left town and trouble is no longer feared. An attempt was made to burn the Santa Fé bridge, near here, to-night, but the fire was discovered in time to save the bridge.

1,500 Men Idle for Lack of Coal.

PEORIA, Ill., July 29.—The Peoria Strawboard Mill, which has been running night and day since it started up a few months ago after a five years' shut down, was forced to close this morning for lack of coal. This throws 150 men out of employment and raises the total of those in idleness here because of the strike to 1,500.

Runaway Horse in Broadway.

John T. Matthews of 311 East Twenty-fourth Street, was thrown from his horse at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-first Street yesterday afternoon, and the animal ran down Broadway, causing considerable excitement. The horse was captured by Park Policeman Mooney. Mr. Matthews was not injured.

John Adams Dies on Norfolk Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—John Adams, grandson of the bounty mutineer and one of the oldest of the Pitcairn Islanders, died last May at Norfolk Island, aged sixty-eight. Adams took a leading part in island affairs.

AMERICANS IN MORRO CASTLE.

Cook's Tourists Imprisoned, According to a Letter Found in a Case of Tobacco.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—While unpacking a case of Havana leaf tobacco this afternoon, an employe of the firm of Vetterlein Brothers discovered the following letter upon a single sheet of note paper:

"Havana, April 4, 1896.—To whom it may concern: There is in Morro Castle three American men that were captured in Rio Del Pinar. They are not allowed to communicate to any one to apply for relief from United States Government. I take this means to notify persons in the State for them. They have papers for honorable discharge from the army in 1865. They give their homes as Germantown, Philadelphia. The men were on a tour of Cook's excursion. (Sig.) Annio Luci.

"Havana."

The cargo of tobacco, of which the message-laden case was a part, arrived at this port on the steamer Seneca from Havana on April 10, 1896. It lay in the bonded warehouse until the latter part of March last, when the beginning of the tariff excitement caused a number of tobacco men to take out goods consigned to them.

Since that time the case had been standing in Vetterlein's store unopened. The letter was forwarded to the State Department at Washington.

BRITISH TO OCCUPY KASSALA.

Italy's Negotiations to Cede It Said to Have Been Completed.

ROME, July 29.—The newspapers of this city declare that the negotiations between Italy and Great Britain for the cession of Kassala, in Abyssinia, by the former power, have been completed, and that Great Britain will occupy the place at the end of September.

RAIDED HER HUSBAND'S GAME.

Mrs. Hornbeak of McLean, Ill., Made off with the Money at Stake.

McLEAN, Ill., July 29.—Mrs. John Hornbeak thought her husband had been spending too much of his time in gambling, and when she learned that a game was in progress in a shed in the outskirts of the town she made a raid and seized the money on the board, amounting to $75, and fled.

She was present long enough to obtain a list of all those who were in the game, and she says that she will bring the matter before the Grand Jury, not excepting her husband.

CHICAGO ESTATE SETTLED.

Daughters of W. M. Derby Gain $170,000 by Contesting His Will.

CHICAGO, July 29.—To-day the William M. Derby estate litigation was settled. William M. Derby left an estate estimated to be worth $2,000,000. Just as Judge Tuley was about to decide the case the lawyers indicated that a settlement might be reached.

Judge Tuley favored the settlement by agreement of the parties, and it has been effected. All bills were dismissed, and the daughters who were making the contest are allowed $170,000 worth of real estate which was not given them by the will.

CHICAGO MOTOR MEN GO ARMED.

Recent Robberies on Suburban Lines Cause This Action.

CHICAGO, July 29.—All the motormen and conductors on Yerkes's suburban lines have been armed with revolvers. Ten robberies have occurred on these roads since the beginning of last Spring, in which both passengers and conductors were robbed. The roads are the Cicero and Proviso, Colorado Avenue, Kedzie Avenue, Twelfth Street, and Ogden Avenue lines.

Some of these run for miles across lonely prairies to suburbs on the West Side. The streets are lined with tall weeds in which the highwaymen lie in wait. To-day these weeds were cut down on all the lines. The men have instructions to shoot the robbers without mercy.

BALLSTON ABDUCTOR CAUGHT.

Talk of Lynching G. B. Chase at the Spa—He Has a Bad Record.

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., July 29.—George B. Chase, who abducted Kittie Webster, a fourteen-year-old girl, on July 3, was caught yesterday in the mountains of Montgomery County. The girl tells a story of terrible hardships.

Chase struck and choked her, and threatened a number of times to take her life. Chase was held for the Grand Jury on three charges. When he was brought to this village the girl was nearly dead, and there was strong talk of lynching him, as only a week ago another fourteen-year-old girl was assaulted. The officers succeeded, however, in getting him to jail. It is said that Chase, who is thirty years old, has five wives living, and has been in jail half a dozen times.

HIS CANDIDATE SURE TO WIN.

Alaska Man Who Voted for Both McKinley and Bryan.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Star tells this story to-night about a recent Presidential appointment: "There is a man who voted in both National Conventions, and for Bryan as well as for McKinley," said a politician to-day, calling attention to the name of Charles S. Johnson, who was yesterday appointed United States District Judge for Alaska.

"How did that happen?"

"It was this way: Mr. Johnson was a delegate from Alaska to the St. Louis Convention, and voted for the nomination of McKinley. After the convention he went to Chicago to see the Democratic show. There he fell in with the Alaska Democratic delegation. They proceeded to make merry, and one of the Democrats was laid out to sober up, so Johnson borrowed his badge, went into the convention with the delegation, and voted lustily for Bryan."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has moved from the Middle Atlantic to the New England coast, diminishing in intensity. Two inches of rain have fallen in the past twenty-four hours at Narragansett Pier, and 1.46 inches at Boston; showers also have occurred elsewhere in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and in the lower lake region.

The pressure remains high over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and off the Middle Pacific coast. An area of relatively high pressure covers the Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, Middle and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and Middle and South Atlantic States. The depression in Manitoba has moved to Minnesota, diminishing in intensity. This will cause fair and slightly warmer weather except in Northern New England and the north portion of the upper lake region, where showers will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	71	62	64
6 A. M.	72	61	64
9 A. M.	78	63	65
12 M.	84	72	71
4 P. M.	83	72	74
6 P. M.	79	71	74
9 P. M.	77	70	71
12 P. M.	75	69	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 255 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 69⅛
Weather Bureau 68
Corresponding date 1896.....78
Corresponding date for last 20 years...73

QUIGG'S ADVICE RESENTED

Republican Club Campaign Committee Objects to Being Told What to Do.

INTERFERENCE UNCALLED FOR

Resolutions Offered Looking to Conference of All Anti-Tammany Forces Are Rejected After a Heated Discussion—Letter Quigg Sent to Members.

Lemuel E. Quigg, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, took a hand in the work of the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club last night and received an indirect but decided rebuff.

After the meeting Chairman Treat said that some time ago a sub-committee was appointed by the Campaign Committee to draft resolutions looking to a conference of all the anti-Tammany forces in the city. Charles H. Denison was named as its Chairman, and associated with him were James W. Hawes, John Sabine Smith, Adelbert H. Steele, and Alexander H. Caldwell. These gentlemen prepared a set of resolutions which were prematurely given out, and it was said last night by Chairman Treat of the Campaign Committee that this served to stir up sufficient opposition to defeat them.

The Chairman was instructed to send a copy of the resolutions to each member of the Campaign Committee four days before the meeting called for last night. This was done secretly, but the resolutions became public, and so aroused the antagonism of a number of the members, who prepared to make a warm fight against their adoption.

When the Campaign Committee met last night twenty-six of the fifty-one members were present, as follows: Charles H. Treat, Chairman; Edward W. Harris, Secretary; Arthur L. Merriam, President, ex officio; James A. Blanchard, C. N. Bovee, Jr., William Brookfield, Al

NEW JERSEY UNDER WATER

Serious Damage by the Storm of Wednesday Reported from Many Points.

ALL TRAVEL MUCH IMPEDED

Breaking of a Large Dam at Rahway —Varied Experiences in Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, and Elsewhere.

RAHWAY, N. J., July 29.—Rahway has been flooded for the last twenty-four hours as it has not been before since 1882. About 8 o'clock last night a cloudburst deluged the city, and in an hour six inches of rain had fallen. Milton Lake filled to overflowing, and ran into the river from one section.

Jackson's Lake, at Bloodgood's, filled its banks to the top in a few minutes, creating a stream in places one-half a mile wide, covering the lower sections of the city under eight feet of water.

Property all along the river front was covered to the second-story windows. Gruener & Adler's bakery was flooded. Ex-Councilman Potter's grounds were submerged. School Commissioner Woodruff's grocery was filled three feet deep, and Councilman Howard's dye works were flooded six feet. The water works were filled up to the bottom of the boilers and the fires nearly extinguished. Over the dam the water is pouring to a depth of seven feet.

Tow bridges were swept away. Fences have been carried off, trees uprooted, and buildings overturned and carried down the stream. Many families had to be removed from their houses in boats. Thus far no loss of human life has been reported, but many people have been prostrated by exposure and exertion.

Crane's kindling wood factory is all afloat, and Rahmstreck's large conservatories are ruined. John W. Saling's greenhouses are also flooded. Bridges were strained to their utmost.

The fire department has been in readiness to respond to any call for help. The waters are now subsiding, and the worst of the danger for the present is over, although every black cloud is watched with anxiety.

HEAVY LOSS AT ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 29.—The damage here from the flood of last night was from $30,000 to $50,000. It was afternoon to-day when the hole under the railroad tracks was cleared of water and trolley cars were able to resume their trips. A few years ago the city depressed its streets near the crossing of the Pennsylvania and Central Railroads, and the railroads elevated their tracks. Last night, when the Elizabeth River overflowed, the water poured into the depression and flooded the stores and buildings facing it. Some streets were eight feet under water. The sewers, which are supposed to carry off the water, were unable to do it because of the sand and earth which washed into them.

The electric power houses had to stop running because water from the river entered the boiler rooms, and the city was left in darkness. The trolley cars were stopped for hours.

The pumping station which supplies the northern portion of the city was shut down, but as water was not scarce this was not a serious calamity. The danger was that fire might break out inside of some large establishment. The northern portion of the city was also crippled for fire engines, as the flood cut the city in two parts and the majority of the engines could not have responded, even if the whole northern portion had been burning.

In the business centre the flood came slowly and gave sufficient warning, so that most of the merchants saved their stocks by carrying them to the upper stories. The most serious loss will be a stoppage of work in the factories and foundries.

At the Worthington Works it will require several days to get the machinery in condition, as it is more or less covered with mud.

At Nixon's ship yards the water flooded the yard, but the damage was slight.

The sand schooner C. A. Wales, which had unloaded sand at a dock on the Elizabeth River yesterday, was raised by the high water, and to-day rests on the shore some distance from the river.

One of the heaviest losers by the flood was the Young Men's Catholic Association. The basement of its clubhouse was flooded and the bowling alleys, which cost $2,500 to build, are ruined.

C. A. Barlow, janitor of the Dix Building, was compelled to swim across the basement to turn off the electric light generator.

Spring Street was several feet deep with water at one point, and one of the incidents there was the performance of a fabulous citizen, who paddled himself two blocks to a saloon and back, securing a bucket of beer.

The railroad embankment piled up the water in Schiller and Division Streets, and it was thought for a time the water would reach the tracks, but it stopped several feet short.

To-day every one in that section of the city flooded was hard at work setting things to rights and getting rid of the mud which covered everything. The streets were several inches deep in mud, and the floors and shelves of stores were in the same condition.

DAMAGE TO THE RAILROADS.

NEWARK, N. J., July 29.—Last night was one of the most uncomfortable and alarming in the history of this State. Overflowing rivers and sewers, flooded streets, bursting dams, and an occasional landslide were the incidents that made the night memorable.

To-day, however, the American appreciation of humor rises triumphant, and the hundreds of funny incidents of the night and the somewhat peculiar aspects of the day are being discussed with a relish, increased by the discovery that while the losses are serious and the inconveniences and discomfort are numerous, they are not so bad as the conditions indicated they would be.

The trolley cars on the turnpike route between this city and Jersey City are still being run through water part of the way, and as their wheels are covered in the flood districts they look like some new and queer style of excursion boat.

The urchins are enjoying themselves wading through the new lakes.

Older people are splashing about in rubber boots trying to set things to rights.

The meadows are yet all under water, and many of the roads are canals.

One roadhouse between here and Jersey City is in water half way to the second floor, and the family is gathered up stairs, while an assortment of goats and chickens are perched disconsolate upon the big watermains in front, which give an insecure footing, envying the obvious enjoyment of the geese and ducks.

The railroad men are to-day making light of the experiences of last night, but they had trouble and delays, which for a time virtually paralyzed travel.

There were washouts on the Bergen cut of the Newark and New York branch of the Jersey Central, and at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tunnel, Jersey City. Both were repaired by daylight this morning. The Pennsylvania and Erie trains were stopped for a time by the high water in the meadows, which threatened not only the roadbeds, but in some places nearly reached to the fireboxes. Passengers were carried between Jersey City and Newark by way of Elizabethport. The West Newark branch of the Pennsylvania Road is out of service, all the earth and ballast having been washed from under the rails.

Trolley travel was retarded in all directions. In some cases cars were run until the water reached over the floors. Planks were occasionally laid from sidewalks to cars to enable passengers to get on and off. It was daylight before all the trolleys were running as usual. The track of the South Orange line was buried under mud, and no cars were run during the night.

Many of the big manufacturing concerns in the lower part of the city are unable to start to-day. Their machinery was badly damaged. No precautions were taken to prevent this, because nobody here dreamed of the water being high enough to damage them. When the danger was realized there was a rush to save property, but it was too late. The sewers could not carry off the water, obstructed as they were by the water backed into them by the high tide.

The general conditions were illustrated at West Kinney and Sayre Street, where the cover of a big manhole suddenly shot off and a stream of water three feet in diameter spouted ten feet into the air.

It is impossible yet to estimate the loss. It will reach many thousands of dollars. The city's loss by bursting sewers will not be over $2,500, but many bridges are ruined, and there are scores of individual losses through ruin of stocks and furniture and damage to buildings, machinery, &c.

The sides of the big trench of the East Branch sewer were caved in, involving a loss to the contractor of $10,000.

Lightning caused a landslide on Mount Prospect Avenue, carrying away the stable and carriage house of James Johnson and burying several handsome vehicles under the mud.

About a hundred feet of the wall of the City Almshouse was undermined, and fell in. The rear wall of a tenement house between Arlington and Shipman Avenues was carried away bodily by a torrent of water.

In Nutley, Franklin, and Belleville, to the north of the city, the damage to streets and lawns by the rushing waters was very great. The same conditions existed in the Oranges, but no serious damage was done.

IN FEAR OF A DAM BURSTING.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 29.—Nobody at Washingtonville, near here, went to bed last night. There was general terror because the great dam of the Plainfield Ice and Cold Storage Company, holding back eighteen acres of water, which is in some places fifty feet deep, was expected momentarily to break and flood the town. There was really a state of panic. Many people in Bound Brook were forced to leave their homes by the rise of Green Brook, which divides Plainfield and North Plainfield, and this added to the general disquiet. Trolley cars were stopped and the Central Railroad track was covered.

The dam yielded, and the water rose with a rush late in the night, but the damage is not great.

Reports from all this section of the State show terrible damage to the crops. Grain is flat on the ground.

HEAVY DAMAGE AT LITCHFIELD.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 29.—Many thousands of dollars of damage have been done by the storm. At Shepaug Station, below here, the principal highway has been swept away. Near Morris Station there is a railroad washout of seventy feet. The East Bantam River is higher than ever before. On the main road a good-sized bridge was swept off and lodged several hundred feet distant. The town is shut off on all sides.

RAILROAD TRACK CARRIED AWAY.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 29.—Waterbury is again deluged, the storm of last night having swollen the Naugatuck River to an almost unprecedented height and caused the Manhan Canal to overflow, and the latter's waters have carried away about fifty feet of the track of the Naugatuck Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, completely blockading traffic.

Over 1,800 Millhands Idle.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 29.—Traffic on the Delaware and Raritan Canal is suspended because of the floods. The towpath is under water, and all the factories along the river front have been forced to shut down. Over 1,800 hands are idle.

Baby Left in a House Drowned.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., July 29.—A house occupied by a Hungarian family was carried away by the flood here last night. The grown people escaped, but left a baby in an upper room, and it was drowned.

MANAGERS IN A QUANDARY.

Managers of theatrical traveling companies are in a quandary as to whether scenery painted by non-union artists will be handled by union stage employes next season. After the National Alliance of Stage Employes affiliated with the Central Labor Union, a number of prominent scenic artists not identified with the Alliance, organized under the title of "The Scenic Art League of New York," with the object of maintaining, by the representative character of its members and of their work, the dignity of scenic art as a profession, and to resist, as a whole, any effort to control or in any way dictate the business or artistic work of its individual members.

The National Alliance of Stage Employes, at a convention held at Detroit, July 13 to 15, 1896, passed a resolution to the effect that on and after Jan. 1, 1897, only scenery painted by members of the Protective Alliance of Scenic Painters of America would be handled by members of that body. As all scenery is built by union carpenters, some of the non-union scenic artists say it is doubtful whether the National Alliance of Stage Employes can prevent the handling of such stage property.

The Scenic Art League has among its members such prominent scenic artists as Henry E. Hoyt of Daly's Theatre, John H. Young, Broadway Theatre; Ernest Albert, Fifth Avenue Theatre; Edward G. Unitt, Empire Theatre; Eugene Castelbert, Metropolitan Opera House; D. Frank Dodge, Herald Square Theatre; Homer F. Emens, Fourteenth Street Theatre; Walter W. Burridge, and many others whose scenery is carried by traveling companies on long tours.

Interesting developments are expected, especially if the union decides to enforce its order and prevent the handling of union-made canvases painted by non-union artists.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

McKee Rankin and Nance O'Neill have been engaged as the leading actors of the Murray Hill Theatre stock company.

Kirke La Shelle has engaged for "The Idol's Eye" Norma Kopp, who has been playing in "Wang" for two years the rôle originally played by Della Fox.

Friday evening, Aug. 13, will be "Wheelmen's Annual Summer Night" at the Casino. The bicyclists will parade in a body to the theatre on their wheels, with mounted band and illuminations.

The company that will present de Koven and Smith's new musical comedy, "A Paris Doll," includes Vernona Jarbeau, Richie Ling, Charles Plunkett, Bert Coote, Bertha Waltzinger, Max Eugene, and Hubert Wilkie.

The Saturday matinée concerts at Manhattan Beach by Sousa's Band will be resumed to-morrow at 2 o'clock. In addition to Franz Hall, the horn player, the soloists will be Nedda Morrison, soprano, and Lloyd Rand, tenor.

Henry F. Schmitt, violinist; Herman Riedrich, 'cellist; Albert Wasshauser, cornetist, and Franz Enio, trombonist, will be the soloists at to-night's special concert of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra at Madison Square Roof Garden.

Lorimer Stoddard, the author of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," who is sojourning at Sag Harbor, has finished his new play for Robert Taber. The play is a romantic drama in four acts, with scenes laid in the time of Napoleon. Mr. and Mrs. Taber are at present in London.

Joseph Herbert, the burlesque writer, who will join Mr. Daly's stock company at Stratford-on-Avon next month, is in Paris with Henry Harris and Mark Mayer. Charles Gall of the Casino received a letter yesterday from him, stating that there was a large colony of American actors spending their vacation in the French capital.

The Star Theatre will begin its season Aug. 23, with Harrison Grey Fiske's play, "The Privateer," in which will appear Henry J. Bagge, Charles F. Riegel, Edward Ellsner, Lorimer Stoddard, Dora Goldthwaite, Marcia Treadwell, and Loyola O'Connor. Frederick Williams, stage director of the Lyceum Theatre, will stage the production.

Augustus Pitou has completed the company for Fraklyn Fyles's play, "Cumberland 61" which will be produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, Oct. 18. It includes Charles F. Craig, W. J. Ferguson, Frank Losee, Edgar L. Davenport, Lionel Barrymore, John E. Kellard, Richard Malchein, Alvin Drehle, Richard Webster, Florence Rockwell Amelia Summerville, Violet Black, and Millie Sackett.

Benjamin Lichtenstein, proprietor of the Harlem Opera House, has been notified that his plans for the alterations in the Harlem Music Hall have been accepted by the Building Department. The alterations will cost $20,000, which will include additional exits, new decorations, and extra staircases, including a wide marble staircase from the main foyer of the Harlem Opera House to the Music Hall direct, and also an elevator. Contractors will begin work Monday, and the music hall will be opened Sept. 18 by George W. and James Lederer, who will present, besides a variety bill, a new review by the authors of "The Whirl of the Town."

Hood's Pills

Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress, and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEW YORK STORM PROOF

Few Traces of the Great Rain of Wednesday Left in The City Yesterday.

SOME CASES OF INUNDATION

Several Cellars Flooded Along South Street—Reports of Floods on the West Side from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth Street.

The excellence of New York's drainage and sewerage systems was illustrated by the condition of the city yesterday morning, after the deluge of the night before. During the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning the rainfall was 2.56 inches. Practically, all of this came in eight hours. The water came down at the rate of 7.86 inches for twenty-four hours. While some losses and disasters are reported, they do not compare with those suffered in many small communities, and their aggregate is remarkably small.

The street cleaners were at work early yesterday, and by noon the traces of the night's experience were few. All the principal thoroughfares were as clean and dry and comfortable as ever, and a woman could have worn a white skirt and walked up the middle of the street on either side of town or Broadway without acquiring a spot or stain.

Several cellars were flooded along South Street and the pavements there were under water for a while. One saloon at James Slip, the floor of which is two feet below the sidewalk level, was filled with water, and business was necessarily suspended, but as the process of inundation was gradual, everything movable was lifted out of the way of harm.

There were aquatic sports at Drew's saloon, 106 Vesey Street. The lodgers in the house trooped down before breakfast yesterday morning and drank at the bar barefooted, and with their trousers rolled above their knees. The bartender officiated in similar costume. Much of the stock was afloat, and the door was kept closed to prevent it from drifting away. Some of the customers enjoyed the new sensation so much that they could hardly get out at all, and then the barkeeper refused further supplies, stating that he couldn't swim, and did not propose to combine the functions of drink mixing and life saving.

There was the usual report of calamity from the wet district on the West Side from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth Street. The cellars along there, which have been in the habit of receiving the surplus water of the neighborhood, continued to do so, and several new ones, which have hitherto resisted such temptations ignominiously yielded and betrayed the trusts of family stores committed to them. The result was much scurrying about in search of fuel and supplies for breakfast. The freight yards at the foot of Twenty-third Street were flooded during Wednesday night, but drained off yesterday. Pumps have come to be regarded as necessary parts of household furniture in that district now, and people there say they expect the next generation to be webfooted in accordance with the principles of evolution. The trouble this time extended as far inland as Eighth Avenue, and the depressed spaces between the street-car tracks were yet full of water last night.

The sun came out early yesterday afternoon, and was greeted as an old but long-absent friend who had heroically broken his way through a few hundred thousand miles of fog banks and torn away clouds which seemed to be hermetically sealed across the dome. The rain made an effort to resume operations, and the public spirit sank to gloom before the threat of another period of soaking, but after a few scattering drops just before sunset, the clouds, which have been so dense and black and impenetrable, changed suddenly to crimson and white and gold, and drifted away as if departing in triumph from a conquered and saturated country.

The last rain brought the rainfall here to 9.5 inches for July. This is the greatest in this month recorded in the history of this city, except July, 1883, when the returns were 9.63 inches.

DAMAGE ON LONG ISLAND.

The Principal Sufferers Are Proprietors of Summer Resorts.

The storm during the past few days on Long Island has been a very damaging one to the hotel keepers. Not one of them, it is believed, will make any money this year, and many will be lucky if they clear expenses. Besides hurting the hotels, the rain has damaged crops, and the high tides have injured shipping.

The schooner William M. Everett, owned by the Long Island Brick Company, and commanded by Capt. Abraham Frank, is aground on a bar in Gardiner's Bay. She was pounded badly, and the Captain decided to run her still further up on the beach. This he succeeded in doing, and she is resting easily.

Water Island, near Patchogue, during the storm Wednesday night, was partly submerged. Lightning struck the big flagpole on the white house at the island. The falling pole struck the roof over the room occupied by Mrs. R. W. Caldwell and Mrs. Edward M. Skinner.

The Episcopal church at Bohemia was struck by lightning during the storm Wednesday night. The whole front of the building was shattered. Windows in the sides were smashed, and several lamps on the inside were broken. It will take several hundred dollars to repair the damage.

JERSEY CITY LACKED BREAD.

Bakers Chased from Their Basement Shops—Loss, $100,000.

Jersey City looked yesterday as if it had been dipped in the river. There were ponds and puddles, mud and slime, everywhere, and canals occasionally.

In Pavonia Avenue, near the ferry, and on the flat lands along the base of the hill, and on the west side, water stood from three to four feet deep Tuesday night.

Basements and cellars were all flooded in those sections. Water rose through the concrete floor of the city prison at Police Headquarters.

Trolley cars bound to the Erie Station were forced to stop at Kelso Street, a quarter of a mile away, and the Erie milk trains, which usually deliver at Pavonia Avenue, were also stopped at Kelso Street.

There was almost a bread famine yesterday, because many bakers were driven from the basements where their shops are.

The terraces around the residence of ex-Gov. Werts and other places on Crescent and Summit Avenues and elsewhere on the hill were badly cut and washed.

A rough and general estimate places the loss in this city by the flood at $100,000.

Stone Arch Bridge Washed Away.

The storm did much damage on Staten Island. There was a heavy washout on the Amboy Division of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad between Point Pleasant and Richmond Valley. Yesterday morning traffic was suspended at that point and passengers had to be transferred. The stone arch bridge at Cherry Lane and Willow Brook road connecting the towns of Castleton and Northfield was washed away. Travel cannot be resumed over the highway until the bridge is repaired. The low lands in the town of Westfield are completely under water and much damage has been caused to growing crops.

HUCKLEBERRY CAMPERS SAFE.

John H. Starin's Relief Yacht Found Them Enjoying Themselves.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 29.—The seven campers of Mount Vernon, Charles Bard, son of ex-Judge William H. Bard; John Nesbit, son of Cashier T. F. Nesbit of the People's Bank; Ezara De Forest, and Lulu De Forest, his sister; Christian Morgan, Howard Cornell, and Bianche Cornell, the latter's sister, who were stormbound on Huckleberry Island, in the Sound, were reached early this morning. A steam yacht belonging to John H. Starin of Glen Island put out to the island and succeeded in reaching it. Instead of finding the campers hysterical, they were discovered sitting about camp fires, singing. They had not known the anxiety of their parents for their welfare, and said that they had enjoyed their experience.

An offer to take the party to the mainland was accepted by only three. The rest of the party will remain until Saturday.

Bronx River Out of Its Banks.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 29.—The Bronx River between here and Mount Vernon has overflowed its banks and submerged adjacent property, much of which is devoted to gardens, and to-day corn, beans, and potatoes were to be seen growing up apparently in the middle of large lakes. The water is not so deep, but it covers a good deal of flatlands. The owners of these gardens were very anxious as to their fate, and particularly the Italians who during the Summer time make their living by selling garden truck to the village dealers. Their loss will be a severe one.

Barn Destroyed, Horses Killed.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., July 29.—During the heavy storm last night a bolt of lightning struck the barn on the Summer home of J. Jennings McComb, the millionaire, and destroyed the building. Two horses which were in the building were instantly killed. William H. Hurst, the President of the Stock Quotation Company, leases the place from Mr. McComb and occupies it during the Summer months. The loss on the horses and barn will reach $3,000.

A DISAPPOINTING ECLIPSE.

Owing to the Heavy Clouds It Was Not Visible at This Point.

New Yorkers climbed to their housetops yesterday morning with telescopes, opera glasses, and bits of smoked glass, to see the eclipse of the sun. According to the wise men and soothsayers of the land the performance was billed to begin promptly at 8:46 A. M., and for the occasion the manipulator of weather forecasts had promised a comparatively clear sky. The time for the eclipse came, and still there was no puncture in the curtain of clouds. The eclipse was not visible at this point.

The moon began to pass between the earth and the sun on schedule time, and at 10:50 A. M. it had reached the greatest obscuration. At 11:11 A. M., just as the clouds began to separate, a slim edge of shadow could be discerned on old Sol's face, and the eclipse had been finished. The annular eclipse, such as yesterday's was, is not a total eclipse, as the moon passes the sun at such a distance that a ring of white light surrounds it at its point of greatest obscuration.

During the eclipse the moon was 240,000 miles from the earth, while the sun was 94,300,000 miles away. The shadow of the moon reached the earth at 8 A. M. and fell in the shape of an oval in the Pacific Ocean off the west coast of Mexico. With incredible swiftness the great shadow swept easterly across North and South America, and, after taking a southeasterly course, left the earth in the Southern Atlantic Ocean, about 5,000 miles from where it started.

THE ECLIPSE FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Rev. Irl B. Hicks Saw Sun Perturbations and Predicts Storms.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—The partial eclipse of the sun was observed here this forenoon, from 7:25 to 9:32 o'clock. According to the Rev. Irl B. Hicks, a local astronomer and weather prophet, it was the best he had ever seen. He said:

"It was a peculiarly beautiful exhibition. I do not recall an eclipse in my experience that seemed so full of magnificent action.

"My telescope showed violent perturbations. To the southwest appeared an enormous sun-spot, with a black chasm at its centre, into which, like nodding plumes, the waves of fire seemed to fall. Toward the northeast of the gigantic spot, and just above the line of the moon's pathway, were two smaller spots of similar description. These indicated unusual activity in the sun, due to a season of storms on that body. The earth always feels the effects of extraordinary sun perturbations, and I predict we shall have storms and electrical displays, probably to-night, as a result of the solar disturbances."

As Seen at the Naval Observatory.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The partial eclipse of the sun was watched to-day by the astronomers at the Naval Observatory, but there was little scientific interest in the event, owing to the frequency of such phenomena. The first contact was at 8:50, the greatest obscuration at 10:50, and the passage of the planet across the disk was completed about 11:30.

"The seeing" was good during the first contact, but later was obscured more or less by clouds.

Charles Coudert's Will.

John Townshend, who drew the first will of the late Charles Coudert, said yesterday that application had not been made for probate of that will. It was only filed with the Surrogate that it might be placed in proper custody. "The matter may be adjusted without a contest," said Mr. Townshend, "but the fact that one of the children is under age, and that she cannot consent to anything, will bring about some kind of judicial action to settle her rights."

No Observation Made at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 29.—No attempt was made at the Yale Observatory to-day to observe the eclipse of the sun. Dr. W. L. Elkin, the Observatory Director, did not consider the eclipse of sufficient importance as seen here to make observations.

At the Smith Observatory, Wisconsin.

BELOIT, Wis., July 29.—The eclipse was plainly discernible in this city at Smith Observatory. Prof. C. A. Bacon made very satisfactory observations. A mist prevailed at times that prevented some calculations in regard to the lunar mountains.

Yerkes Telescope Not Used.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Yerkes telescope at Lake Geneva was not in working order to-day. No eclipse observations of particular value were made in the vicinity of Chicago.

THREE MURDERS IN MOBILE.

Troops Called Out to Prevent the Lynching of the Murderers.

MOBILE, Ala., July 29.—This city was in a turmoil to-day as the result of three murders which occurred last night.

Thomas Jones, sixty-three years of age, a Confederate veteran, and highly respected, was killed by Isaiah Davis, colored, last night. Jones attempted to get the negro out of his house, into which he had broken, and a scuffle followed. The negro picked up a piece of wood and dealt Jones a blow, breaking his neck and killing him instantly. The crowd, which rapidly assembled, was about to lynch Davis, when officers rescued him and placed him in the city jail. All night long a crowd of men remained outside the jail. Mayor Bush called out the local troops, who lay under arms all night. The prisoner was brought before the Recorder this morning and held for murder.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning Jack Knight, a negro known as the "Pensacola Kid," shot and instantly killed another negro named Dantzler. As he was being chased by officers Knight shot and mortally wounded Policeman Joe Tucker.

Knight was captured at Hurricane Bayou on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad by the section foreman, and was brought to the city by two Deputy Sheriffs and lodged in jail this afternoon. There was no demonstration.

Bishop Potter's Chaplain.

When Bishop Potter returns home by the Germanic, which is due here Aug. 4, he will be without his chaplain, for the Rev. Dr. Ralph H. Baldwin, who has filled that office for three years, has accepted a call from St. John's Church, Saginaw, Mich. Dr. Baldwin was paid by Bishop Potter, and several prominent gentlemen of the diocese have been talking of requesting the Diocesan Convention that meets in September to give him a salaried chaplain.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray, Baltimore; Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, Troy; Dr. F. A. Hoffman, Berlin, Germany.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Atherton Loring, J. T. Wetherell, Boston; F. M. Cheney, South Manchester, Conn.

PLAZA—Capt. A. Hopteyn, London; Robert S. Ives, New Haven.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Stevenson Burke, Cleveland; Major W. B. Dickey; Marquis and Marquise de Breadalbane, England; John G. Carlisle, Kentucky.

ALBEMARLE—Judson Harmon, Cincinnati.

MANHATTAN—Thomas H. Carter, Montana.

MURRAY HILL—O. H. Platt, Meriden.

ASTOR—Arehbishop John J. Kain, St. Louis.

CONTINENTAL—Terence V. Powderly, Scranton.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Albany, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; F. A. Ray, carpets; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Baltimore, Md.—Selz, Brothers; M. Selz, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Baer & Brother; S. Baer, Jr., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Fair; W. J. Montgomery, dry goods, silks, and velvets; St. Denis Hotel.

Hirsch Dry Goods and Millinery Company; A. Hirsch, notions and furnishing goods; 720 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

H. A. Kline & Co.; I. Adler, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Vendome.

Chicago, Ill.—Edson, Keith & Co.; A. B. Adams, dry goods; 96 Spring Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer; C. K. Waterhouse, dress goods and woolens; 377 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Marshall Field & Co.; E. E. Elliott, cloaks and suits; C. Cromwell, domestics; 104 Worth Street.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—E. M. Bronner & Co.; E. M. Bronner, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

The Alms & Doepke Company; C. Steinkamp, woolens; 54 Franklin Street; Union Square Hotel.

Corinth, Miss.—A. Rubel & Co.; A. Rubel, carpets, clothing, and shoes; Union Square Hotel.

Hartford, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; W. Campbell, laces and embroideries; 2 Walker Street.

Kansas City, Mo.—Doggett Dry Goods Company; Miss R. Doerle, millinery and ribbons; 2 Walker Street.

Memphis, Tenn.—Lemmon & Gale Company; T. Gale, dry goods; 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Minneapolis, Minn.—S. E. Olson & Co.; L. H. Wells, books; 258 Church Street; Gerlach Hotel.

S. E. Olson & Co.; E. D. Rankin, woolens, 258 Church Street; Stuart House.

Montgomery, Ala.; Steiner & Lobman; L. Steiner, dry goods and notions, 216 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Goetter, Weil & Co.; H. Weil, notions, millinery, white goods, and hosiery, 22 Howard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Nashville, Tenn.; D. Loveman & Co.; S. W. Berges, notions and millinery, 224 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Burk & Co.; J. Fensterwald, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

New Orleans, La.; J. L. Aron, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Hunter & Co.; J. W. Hunter, domestics and dress goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Philadelphia, Penn.; Hood, Foulkrod & Co.; S. Low, underwear, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Portsmouth, Ohio; J. Eiseman & Co.; J. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Lowell, Mass.; Cook & Hills; W. A. Hills, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rochester, N. Y.; L. F. Abbott & Co.; G. Abbott, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Michaels, Stern & Co.; J. Michaels, clothing; M. A. Stern, clothing, 760 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Savannah, Ga.; Mohr Brothers; L. Mohr, dry goods and clothing, 48 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Scranton, Penn.; Lebeck & Corin; S. E. Lebeck, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Seattle, Washington; McDougall & Southwick Company; A. Nagin, cloaks and suits, 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton & Co.; H. Broughton, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Washington, D. C.; Seaton Perry; C. C. Helmick, linens and white goods; Hotel Albert.

Worcester, Mass.; E. L. Smith & Co.; E. L. Smith, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company; O. E. Putnam represents; Miss J. Manning, millinery, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gross, Strauss & Co.; L. Strauss, white goods and laces, 138 Spring Street; Belvedere House.

SUING FOR HIS INHERITANCE.

A Poughkeepsie Young Man Demands of a Holyoke Catholic Priest Money Left by His Father.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 29.—Several years ago Daniel James Dickson came to this city to attend Eastman College, and while there got some notoriety by being disciplined by President Gaines for breaking the rules of the institution. It came out at that time that he was receiving the interest on $30,000 left by his father, with the proviso that he was to receive the principal when he arrived at the age of twenty-six years, provided he proved himself to be of good moral character to the satisfaction of the trustees of the fund.

After his experience at Eastman College Dickson settled down and married Miss Bertie Burke, a young lady of good family in this city, and now lives with her in a pretty home on North Hamilton Street. He attended the Dental College of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated last April. He arrived at the age of twenty-six years recently and made a demand upon his uncle, the Rev. P. J. Harkins, a Catholic priest of Holyoke, Mass., who is in control of the trust fund, that the money left by his father be turned over to him. This the trustee has refused to do, claiming that the young man has not lived up to the conditions imposed in the will.

In answer, Dickson produced his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania as an evidence of good character, but the exhibit did not allay the fears of the trustee, and Dickson has brought suit to compel the payment of the money. The hearing by the Probate Court in Springfield, Mass., is set for Sept. 3.

The clause in this will reads: "When my son, Daniel James Dickson, shall arrive at the age of twenty-six years he shall receive the legacy of $30,000 in full, provided that he presents to my executor satisfactory evidence of his good moral character and business ability."

FIFTY YEARS MARRIED.

Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Clarke Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

In 1847 Dr. David Ingalls united in marriage in this city George W. Clarke and Mary Jay McKee. Last night their golden wedding was informally celebrated at their home. Dr. Clarke was graduated at Union College in 1840, and received his degree of Doctor of Philology in 1865 from the University of New York. He organized the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute in New York City in 1847, at 46 Washington Square, and was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city in 1852. In 1871 he nominated in the Utica Convention Gen. Dix for Governor and was himself elected to the Legislature that year.

Although more than four-score years of age Dr. Clarke is active in the management of the Ophthalmic College, the Hahnemann Hospital, and the Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital.

Three of Dr. Clarke's sons were present at the celebration last evening, Thomas B. Clarke, William Addison Clarke, and Paul Irving Clarke. Among the presents received one was of much artistic value, a genuine gold Greek form vase, called the Kanthoris shape, from the grandson, Thomas Benedict Clarke, Jr., a student at Yale, class 1900.

Col. Cody's Saloon Closed.

Col. P. J. Cody's saloon, at Third Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, was closed last evening, and it was said that the place was seized by the Sheriff. Col. Cody, it was said, also has a lease on Independence Hall, across the street, but that place was not seized. The Irish National Alliance was to have held a meeting last evening over Cody's saloon, and had a large quantity of posters and literature for the picnic of the Alliance that is to take place on Aug. 5, but it was declared the members were not allowed either to meet there or to take away their property. They held a meeting at Independence Hall.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Mutual Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture jewelry, silverware, and household articles; capital stock, $3,000. Directors—Alexander D. Henderson and Elijah H. May, Brooklyn; David H. McConnell, Suffern.

Interstate Law and Collection Company of New York City, to carry on a commercial law business and collect legal claims of every nature; capital stock, $500. Directors—Samuel Loewy, Jacob D. Essauer, and Charles W. Disbrow of New York City.

Pastor A. C. Tyschen Resigns.

The Rev. A. C. Tyschen, who for five years has been pastor of the Norwegian Free Church of Hoboken, resigned yesterday. He will go to St. Paul, Minn., to take charge of the Danish Siloam Church.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:35	Sun sets...7:18	Moon rises...7:49

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook...7:58	Gov. Isl'd...8:20	H. Gate...10:09	
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook...8:06	Gov. Isl'd...8:28	H. Gate...10:17	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	10:00 A. M. / *11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Habana, Santiago de Cuba	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Normannia, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 31.

Adirondack, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Andes, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Columbia, Hamburg	1:00 P. M. / *2:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Creole, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ellerie, Cape Colony, Natal, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Massachusetts, London		9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg		7:30 A. M.
Richmond Hill, Glasgow		
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	12:00 M. / *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 30 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. 1 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific m

Wanamaker's

RECORD BREAKING SHOE SELLING

Something less than 1,000 pairs of the women's buttoned and laced Shoes at *One Dollar and Forty Cents.* A sort that our neighbors sell at *Three Dollars.* Their presence here is partly accidental—part of a lot of 13,000 pairs that the makers had. We moved them—at a price

NOTICE—These are Women's Shoes
They are Laced and Buttoned
There is not an old toe shape in the lot
They are made on the newest lasts
There will be no more popular Fall Shoes

Other items assist the record breaking:

Notably, the black, ox-blood, tan and brown Kidskin and Goatskin Women's Oxford Shoes, at *One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents.* They are sorts that sell regularly at $2 and $2.50.

And the splendid russet brown and ox-blood buttoned and laced Women's Shoes, at $1.90. Not a pair in the lot but is worth $3.

In the same company:

Twenty-four lines of Children's spring heel and Oxford Shoes. We want to readjust this stock, and, therefore the prices are divided by 2. Wide range of sizes. 63c to $1.50. All have been double.

These items fill our Shoe Store full to overflowing of buyers every day, and its no wonder!

DRESS STUFFS Occasional cool days in the Summer when a wool gown is desirable. There is a chance for a big saving in these materials, if you come early. Here are five items taken at random. Many more as interesting.

31c all-wool check Suiting, 20c
37 1-2c Covert Cloths, 25c
37 1-2c Figured Suitings, 25c
85c Silk and wool figured Armures, 60c
$1.25 Shepherd Checks, black and white, 60c

COTTON DRESS GOODS

The assortment of designs in 10c and 12½c Printed Corded Lawns and Dimities, at 5c a yd. is still good.

Another lot of the pretty polka dot Lawns, navy blue and black with white dots, just in. 12½c quality, at 8c a yd.

Fourth avenue.

WHITE LAWN SHIRT WAISTS Two new lots—cool looking and pretty—go on sale to-day at attractive prices. Plaid Lawn Waists at 75c; were $1.25. Plain white Lawn Waists at 85; were $1.25. There are not many, and may linger here but a day or two.

Second floor, Ninth street.

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS Only about 40, but the best values of the season in Women's Tailor-made Suits. They come from one of the foremost tailors, and are of tailor cloths, brown, gray, tan and mixtures; with fly-front walking jackets, lined throughout with high-grade taffeta; skirts, newest shapes, inverted pleats at back, every seam well tailored, velveteen binding and silk dust ruffle. Suits are new and valued at $28.50. Price to-day $12.

Second floor, Broadway.

TRIMMED MILLINERY Wanamaker Millinery at between-season prices. Short-back Sailor Hats, handsomely and variously trimmed with birds, wings, flowers, ribbons mull, and about 100 Hats, of high-grade material designed by our own trimmers, are ready to-day at $3, $4 and $5. Worth double.

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER Reductions in prices of these well-known Sweepers Cyco-bearing, japanned trimmings, at $2.50; nickel trimming, at $3.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

LONG ISLAND R. R. WRECKS

Two in Twelve Hours—Seven Hurt in One—Miraculous Escapes in the Other.

ENGINEER JACKSON'S STORY

Reversed and Put on Air Brakes—Stuck to the Throttle and His Cab Until Both Were Torn Loose from the Engine.

NORTHPORT, L. I., July 29.—An accident in which three passengers received serious injury and many more had narrow escapes occurred this morning on the Long Island Railroad. Train No. 72, which left Port Jefferson at 6:25 o'clock in charge of Conductor Ruthill Dayton, with Engineer Voe Jackson at the throttle of engine No. 50 and Robert Miller as his fireman, was derailed between East Northport and King's Park at a washout caused by the storm.

Those seriously hurt were: Major Clinton E. Smith of Smithtown, cut about neck; three ribs broken; badly cut about the legs. C. H. Woodhull of St. James, brother-in-law of Major Smith, whom he was visiting; seriously cut about the head and neck; hands and arms lacerated and serious wound in his leg. P. Frederick Lenhardt of Smithtown; several ribs broken and internal injuries.

The following were injured, but not severely: Joseph Elberson of Setauket; cut about the head and body and hurt in the back. H. W. Arthur of Smithtown; cuts on the head and had one arm and one leg bruised. Robert Miller, fireman; severe contusions. Voe Jackson, engineer; hurt about the head.

The train was made up of a combination baggage and smoking car and two passenger coaches, besides the locomotive and tender. Engineer Jackson slowed down when he reached the washout, but as no damage was done he went ahead. Half a mile further west in a valley was where the train was derailed. Jackson seeing that the tracks at the foot of a hill he was then descending were submerged, reversed the lever and applied the air brakes with full force, but the hill was too steep and the tracks too slippery to permit of ringing the train to a stop. The engineer saw that the north rail had sagged nearly a foot for a distance of twenty-five feet.

The engine and the tender leaped the track, and, turning sharply to the right, ran part way up the wooded hill. The engine then turned to the left across the tracks and toppled over. Fireman Miller jumped as the engine turned the second time and fell into a ditch. Engineer Jackson remained in the cab and crawled from the wreck of his cab, which was twenty feet from the engine, from which it had been torn when it stopped. The cars rolled over as soon as they struck the washout and were wrecked.

The passengers were Miss Nellie Sturtevant of Perryville, Albert Lenhart of Smithtown, Clinton Smith of St. James, P. F. Lenhart of Smithtown, J. G. Hawkins of Stony Brook, H. B. Arthur of Smithtown, H. W. Arthur of Smithtown, E. M. Smith, Jr., of Smithtown, C. H. Woodhull of St. James, and Joseph Elberson of Setauket.

Miss Sturtevant, the only woman on the train, was the first one out of the wreck. Drs. Davis and Donohue of Northport and Dr. Fanning of Smithtown, who were notified, attended the injured, who were subsequently moved to their homes. The officials of the company in Long Island City were informed and were soon here. They looked after the passengers and transferred those who cared to go to a special train, which reached Long Island City at 11:35. The train which met with the mishap was due at 8:22.

The three men who were the most seriously injured were in the smoking car, while the others were in the passenger coaches.

The wreck delayed four passenger trains for three hours.

Engineer Jackson, in his account of the accident, said:

"I'd just passed a little washout back the road, and had pulled her down to thirty miles. We came down yonder hill at that clip, and when within a very short distance of the bottom I saw the worst sight an engineer can see, next to a train coming at him head-on—a terrible washout just ahead. I reversed at once, and then slapped on air. The combined action was tremendous, but we were going down hill on slippery rails, and the train slid as if the wheels were greased.

"I hung on, and we struck the sunken right rail. Old 50 gave a jump to the right and lit on the side of a hill. She plowed her way for some distance along this, and then, turning suddenly, she jumped a ditch and the track, landing on her side. The cab, with me in it, was torn from the locomotive and spun around, landing where you see it here, twenty feet away from the engine. I crawled out with nothing the worse than a skinned ear and a sore head."

This morning's accident was the second mishap on the road within twelve hours. Near Manor last night the rear truck on a parlor car of the "Cannon Ball" Express left the track, and as a result four cars broke loose and were derailed, while the train was going at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. Fifty persons were on the train, but no one was injured. The train divides into two sections at Manor, one for Amagansett and the other for Greenport.

The Greenport section of four cars was attached to the rear of the Amagansett train. The first intimation the passengers had of the accident was a jolt which terrified all on board. Then the four cars bumped over the ties. Then the parlor car, which had broken loose from the train, fell over on its side, bringing the four cars to a standstill. There were thirteen members of the Blackthorn Club of Brooklyn on the train returning from Riverhead. The train went on for more than a mile before the engineer discovered that he had left behind a portion of his train.

DIED AFTER HIS HORSE WON.

Dr. E. F. McLean Expires at the Oakley Race Track, Ohio, from Heart Disease.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—After watching his filly, Taluca, win the Ohio stakes in the hardest kind of a drive, Dr. E. F. McLean, one of the best known horsemen on the American turf, was attacked with heart disease and died a short time afterward at the Oakley race track, this afternoon.

Medical aid was summoned, but despite the efforts of several physicians the turfman died just as the bugle sounded, calling the horses to the post for the last race. Mr. McLean's death was undoubtedly caused by the exciting finish in the stake race and the incidents which followed.

After Taluca crossed the wire winner by a nose, and the jockeys were dismounting, John Huffman, the St. Louis horseman, took advantage of the selling clause in the conditions of the race and began to bid up Taluca. Tom Blackburn, McLean's trainer, stood by and protected his filly, and after being bid up to $3,000, she was bought in by Blackburn at that figure. Blackburn at once put in a claim for Remember Me, Huffman's horse, which finished second to Taluca, and after paying $300, the amount she was entered for, both animals were led to the McLean stable. All during the run-up Dr. McLean sat silently watching the transaction. After it was over McLean's friends first noticed that he was ill, and a short time afterward he received the fatal attack. Mr. McLean's death caused the last race to be declared off.

For fifteen years or more Mr. McLean had raced horses, and the public always had the greatest confidence in his stable. Mr. McLean was fifty-five years old, and leaves a widow and family.

Denver Clothing Store "Suspends."

DENVER, July 29.—At noon to-day, M. Newman, doing business as Newman's Union Store, clothing and furnishings, at 1,528-1,534 Larimer Street, closed his establishment; simply the word "suspended" was posted on the door. Late to-night no papers of assignment had been filed, and nothing is known as to the character or amount of the failure, but the latter will probably be large, as the house is one of the largest in the city.

The Daniels Farms Murder.

BRIDGEPORT, July 29.—The detectives who are working on the Nichols murder case at Daniels Farms announce that John Weeks, who was arrested in Huntington on Tuesday, is implicated as an accessory to the murder. It is stated that the real murderers are Charles Bonal, a brother-in-law of Weeks, for whom the police have been looking for several days, and another man whose name they refuse to divulge.

Brooklyn Woman Robbed on a Train.

HILLSDALE, N. J., July 29.—Miss Mamie Bennett of 478 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, reported here to-day that she had been robbed of her pocketbook, containing $70 in checks and $54 in money, while riding on a New Jersey and New York Railroad train from here to Jersey City, last night.

Capt. Hatfield Breaks Jail in Mingo.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., July 29.—A report has just reached here that Capt. Hatfield, the notorious outlaw, held for murder in two cases, escaped from the Mingo jail this morning by cutting his way out with a hatchet. A large reward is offered for his capture.

A GOOD DAY AT AQUEDUCT

Four Favorites Won and the Other Two Winners Were Well-Backed Second Choices.

SUN SHONE ON RACEGOERS

This Put Everybody in a Good Humor Except the Bookmakers—Rey del Tierra Had Another Narrow Escape from Defeat.

For the first time in many weeks the army of racegoers who follow the Metropolitan racing circuit watched racing in the sunshine. There was plenty of the latter at Aqueduct yesterday, and it dried out the track, which in the morning was very heavy from Wednesday night's rain.

Backers of the favorites had a very good day, for in four of the six races they picked winners and the other two winners were well-backed second choices. Yesterday's experience may possibly lessen the number of bookmakers who will go on to-day, for most of the men who are laying the odds at Aqueduct are not furnished with plethoric "bank rolls," and one or two bad days would wind up the careers of a number of them as bookmakers.

Rey del Tierra, who was left at the post at Brighton Beach, and again at Aqueduct a few days ago, was made an odds-on favorite for the third race at a mile and a sixteenth, and had a narrow escape from another accidental defeat. There were but four starters in the race, and two of them, Flames and Volley, were almost as heavily played as the favorite. Deerslayer was the outsider. For the first half mile Rey del Tierra and Flames were in front, but on the far turn Flames opened up a small gap which considerably widened by the time the stretch was reached. Clawson still sat easily on the favorite, and not until they were half way down the stretch did he begin to ride. Then there was a fierce drive through the balance of the journey, and the favorite got up only in time to win by a head. With a better boy than Makin in the saddle Flames would undoubtedly have won and the backers of Rey del Tierra would have had a third "hard luck story" to tell.

The opening race at about seven furlongs was virtually a walk-over for Storm King, who won as he pleased by a length. O'Leary's ride on Continental in this race did not seem to the stewards to be all that it should have been, and they will investigate it.

Juda's race yesterday was another bad one, for she was an odds-on favorite, and looked to have found a comparatively easy spot. She did not run up to expectations though, and finished three lengths behind Atonement, who won easily.

Langdon had an easy win in the fourth race, in which there were only three starters. He beat Passover by half a length, who in turn beat Purseproud four lengths for the place.

Torii was the "good thing" uncovered by Edward Kelly in the fifth race, and he won rather handily from Sallust, a 20 to 1 shot, by a length and a half. Mohawk Prince galloped home in the sixth race, but his victory would not have been such an easy one if Loch Glyn had not gotten into the heavy part of the track.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:27¼.

1—Storm King, W. Landsberg's blk. c., by Whistle Jacket-Grenadine, 3 years, 122 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(W. Porter)
2—Lambent, M. Clancy's b. f., 4, 116, 8 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Dean)
3—Thomas Cat, G. Anderson's b. c., 3, 110, 6 to 1.....(Harrison)

Continental, 116, 4 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Prompt, 105, 20 to 1, (Wapshire,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02½.

1—Attainment, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. f., by Faverdale-Essayez II., 96 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(O'Brien)
2—Juda, Kensico Stable's b. f., 105, 3 to 5 and out.....(Clawson)
3—Deal, F. T. Miller's ch. f., 105, 20 to 1.....(Pickering)

Christabel, 99, 4 to 1, (Thompson;) Eileen L., 94, 10 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Peggy R., 99, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; eight lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

1—Rey del Tierra, E. W. Purser's b. c., by Prince of Norfolk-Haldee, 4 years, 104 pounds, 4 to 5 and out.....(Clawson)
2—Flames, P. S. P. Randolph's br. g., 4, 90, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Makin)
3—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., 4, 112, 5 to 2.....(Perkins)
4—Deerslayer, W. C. Rollins's br. h., 5, 124, 3 to 1.....(Penn)

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $500 in 1898 or 1897. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:45.

1—Langdon, J. H. Kelly's ch. g., by Linden-Zara, 5 years, 107 pounds, 2 to 5 and out..(O'Leary)
2—Passover, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 3, 106, 4 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(M. Hirsh)
3—Purseproud, Horace Theobald's b. c., 3, 98, 3 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Won in a drive by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old. Purse of $300, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03¾.

1—Torii, Edward Kelly's ch. c., by Devotee-Atalanta, 112 pounds, 4 to 1, and 7 to 5.....(Perkins)
2—Sallust, R. C. Doggett's b. g., 109, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Coyle)
3—La Gitana, I. S. & N. P. Thompson's ch. f., 109, 4 to 1.....(Powell)

Lucid, 112, 5 to 2, (Penn;) Tommy O., 109, 4 to 1, (McDonald;) Spunwell, 112, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Pontifex, 112, 15 to 1, (McIntyre;) Vigenta, 112, 6 to 1, (O'Leary;) Emomia, 109, 6 to 1, (Van Kuren,) and Pocketbook, 114½, 8 to 1, (Midgley, also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:45.

1—Mowhawk Prince, T. J. Healey's ch. c., by Onondaga-Bonnie Harold, 94 pounds, 1 to 4 and out.....(Clawson)
2—Loch Glyn, P. S. P. Randolph's br. c., 105, 4 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(O'Leary)
3—Vinita, A. D. Hampton's b. f., 110, 10 to 1.....(Penn)

Won easily by two lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

A Good Programme Almost Ruined by Withdrawals Due to the Muddy Track.

SARATOGA, July 29.—Only the regulars, who would attend the races no matter under what conditions the racing was conducted, were at the track to-day. The heavy storm of last night and early this morning was in a measure responsible for the light attendance, for the track was fetlock deep in mud, and what promised to be a well-filled card was almost ruined by withdrawals. The clouds hung low, and threatened to send down their store of rain at any moment, but no rain fell.

The facilities for transportation to and from the track were very bad yesterday, and many of the visitors were obliged to wait an hour for a vehicle to take them from the track to the town after the last race. This was remedied to-day by the starting of a trolley line from the town direct to the track gate.

Royal Rose of the Keene string won the opening dash of five furlongs from the Western mudlark, David, who was favorite. The Keene filly attempted to make a run-away race of it, and opened up a big gap from the start. She was being overhauled fast by David in the stretch, but managed to last long enough to win by a neck.

Poetess, at odds-on, won the second race, at a mile, from Senator Timothy D. Sullivan's Gitty, and Lady Marian won the half-mile dash in a canter. Pat Dunne had two candidates in the fourth race, and ran first and second with them, Flying Dutchman winning by a head from his stable companion, Estaca. He captured the fifth race, too, with Dacian.

Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Welterweight handicap, for all ages. Five furlongs. Royal Rose, 124 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, (H. Martin,) won in a drive by a head; David, 125, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, (Sherrer,) second; Hanlon, 119, 5 to 1, (Thorpe,) third. George H. Ketcham, 124, 12 to 1, (Reiff;) Xmas, 121, 5 to 1, (Taral;) Hofling, 128, 10 to 1, (Lewis,) and Bernadillo, 119, 40 to 1, (Shields,) also ran, and finished in the order named. Time—1:04.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies three years old; selling allowances. One mile. Poetess, 106 pounds, 1 to 7 and out, (Thorpe,) won in a canter by a neck; Gitty, 101, 6 to 1 and out, (McReynolds,) second; Sleepy Belle, 94½, 2 to 1, (O'Donnell,) third. Time—1:49¼.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old. Half a mile. Lady Marian, 119 pounds, 9 to 10 and 1 to 3, (Hewett,) won easily by two lengths; Barracan, 119, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, (Taral,) second; Kilt, 119, 25 to 1, (Garrigan,) third. Kate Hardcastle, 119, 30 to 1, (Lewis;) Restorer, 119, 25 to 1, (Reiff;) Queen of Beauty, 119, 12 to 1, (H. Martin;) Bardella, 119, 8 to 1, (Thorpe;) Blissful, 119, 8 to 1, (Scherrer;) Sarratoga, 119, 30 to 1, (McCafferty,) and La Maroma, 119, 3 to 1, (Shields,) also ran, and finished in the order named. Time—0:50½.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth. Flying Dutchman, 121 pounds, 7 to 20 and out, (W. Martin,) won easily by a head; Estaca, 109, 7 to 20, (H. Martin,) second; Rondo, 114, 10 to 1, (Thorpe,) third. Connoisseur, 121, 7 to 2, (Lewis,) also ran. Time—1:54.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five furlongs. Dacian, 104 pounds, 9 to 20 and out, (Thorpe,) won easily by three lengths; Juliana, 95, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, (O'Donnell,) second; Babieca, 102, 3 to 1, (Willhite,) third. Prince Auckland, 92, 30 to 1, (Maher;) San Antonio, 110, 30 to 1, (Shields;) Flax Spinner, 102, 10 to 1, (H. Martin;) Crochet, 95, 4 to 1, (Brendle,) and Scotch Plaid, 102, 20 to 1, (McCullom,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:05.

DOMINO, THE RACE HORSE, DEAD

Kept at the Farm of James R. Keene, Lexington, Ky.—Had Won Over $100,000.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 29.—Domino, the famous race horse, died at the farm of James R. Keene, at 3 o'clock this morning from meningitis. He was taken ill yesterday, and six veterinaries were unable to save him. Domino was foaled in 1891, and had won over $100,000 in stakes and purses.

The "little black," as Domino was known, was bred at the farm of Major B. G. Thomas and was foaled in 1891 by Himyar—Minnie Gray. James R. Keene secured him when he was a yearling. His first race was an overweight sweepstakes at the Gravesend track, May 22, 1893, when he defeated a good field over a five-furlong course. A few days later he won the Great American, and on June 10, 1893, at Morris Park, Domino made his first big winning, capturing the Great Eclipse Stakes from Dobbins. The winner's end of the purse was $16,700.

The Great Trial, at Sheepshead Bay, June 27, was his next victory. He was then shipped to Chicago, where he captured the Hyde Park Stakes on July 13. Aug. 19 he won the Produce Stakes at Monmouth Park, which netted his owner nearly $20,000. He reached the top notch of glory when he captured the Futurity, at Sheepshead Bay, after a close race with Galilee and Dobbins.

The outcome of the Futurity was the sensational dead-heat race between Domino and Dobbins over the Futurity Course at Sheepshead Bay on Aug. 31, 1893. Richard Croker, the owner of Dobbins, was not satisfied that Domino was the best horse, and offered to race Dobbins against Domino for $5,000 a side. The race was arranged, and the Coney Island Jockey Club added $2,500 to the purse. The race resulted in a dead heat after one of the grandest races ever witnessed in this country. In this race Domino showed his gameness. Just before entering the stretch Dobbins gained an advantage of a neck, and it looked as though Croker's horse would win, but Domino kept closing up at every stride, and managed to push his nose under the wire on even terms with Dobbins.

As a three-year-old he started nine times. He was started in the Suburban of 1895, but finished a poor fourth. He was retired to the stud in the Fall of 1895.

Entries for Aqueduct.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five and one-half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Oxnard	104	Ortoland 99
Salabar	102	Torii 97
Percy F.	102	Abundant 94
The Dipper	102	Indian Summer 94
Money Spinner	99	Midrica 94
Ma Petite	99	

SECOND RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; selling allowances. One mile.

Feliche	103	Satanella	95
Patchogue	102	Mahoney	94
Destiny	102	Bachelor	91
Flossie S.	97		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Bel Demonio	115	Refugee	103
Deelde	115	Marslan	103
Sandowne	100	Kaiser Ludwig	100

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile.

Burlesque	100	Loch Glyn	91
Passover	100	Manassas	88
Kaiser Ludwig	95		

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, non-winners at this meeting. Five furlongs.

The Dipper	114	Stain	111
Lucid	114	Refide	111
Genaro	114	Alex Pepper	111
St. Leas	114	Calculation	111
Pontifex	114	Amelia D.	111
Mabel D.	111		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Marshall	108	Sandowne	99
W. B.	105	Perseus	98
Lambent	103	Flames	96
Refugee	103	Emotional	94

To-day's Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Spencer	107	White Eyes 104
Prince Auckland	10.	Ironic 104
Aurum	10	Tent Pin 104
San Venado	10	onia 104

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Ajax	108	Regulator	103
Green Jacket	106	Orion	97
Dalgretti	105	Shasta Water	95
Clissie B	103		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and a quarter.

Damien	112	Souffle	107
Mazarine	109		

FOURTH RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling allowances. Five and one-half furlongs.

Ruby Lips	103	Nearest	94
La Galeta	100	Restorer	94

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

J. A. Gray	105	Braw Lad	101
Trolley	104	Diana's Daughter	100
Regulator	103	Floridas	100
Ross O	102		

At the Oakley Track.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Seaport, 106 pounds, (J. Hill,) 6 to 1, first; The Devil, 106, (Morrison,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Bon Jour, 100, (J. Mathews,) 3 to 1, third. Friar John, Annie Taylor, Flop, and Exquisite also ran. Tom Collins and Creedmore L. were left at the post. Time—1:03.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Harry McCouch, 100 pounds, (J. Mathews,) 8 to 5, won; Letcher, 100, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 5, second; Gov. Boles, 97, (Huston,) 6 to 1, third. Strathreel also ran. Time—1:42.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Osmon, 101 pounds, (J. Mathews,) 6 to 1, won; Motilla, 102, (J. Hill,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Filibuster, 94, (Huston,) 10 to 1, third. J. P. B., O'd Centre, Wild West, and Ethelinda also ran. Time—1:15¼.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ohio Stakes. Seven furlongs. Taluca, 103 pounds, (J. Hill,) 3 to 2, won; Remember Me, 90, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second. Imp. 97, (Everett,) 10 to 1, third. Abe Furst, Serrano, and Pettus also ran. Time—1:27.

FIFTH RACE.—Declared off.

RACING AT GOODWOOD.

LONDON, July 29.—At the third day's racing of the Goodwood 1897 Meeting today, M. R. Lebaudy's five-year-old chestnut horse Count Schomberg won the Goodwood cup, the following being the results in detail:

M. R. Lebaudy's five-year-old ch. h., Count Schomberg, by Aughrim-Clonavarn.....1
The Duke of Westminster's four-year-old br. c. Labrador, by Sheen-Ornament.....2
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's three-year-old b. c. Oakdene, by Donovan-Poetry.....3

In the race for the Singleton Plate, (middleweight handicap,) Richard Croker's five-year-old bay horse Americus ran second, Lord Wolverton's five-year-old bay horse Ugly being first, the following being the result in detail:

Lord Wolverton's five-year-old b. h. Ugly, by Minting-Wee Agnes.....1
Richard Croker's five-year-old b. h. Americus, by Emperor of Norfolk-Ciara D.....2
Sir S. Scott's four-year-old blk. f. Ardvourlie, by Barcaldine-Elizabeth.....3

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TROTTING AT PARKVILLE

Midsummer Meeting Opens with Some Close and Exciting Racing.

WOODBURN BADLY BEATEN

Decision of Judges in 2:20 Class Criticised—Ben Davis Finishes on a Run, but Is Put Back Only to Third Place.

The half-mile track of the Parkway Driving Club at Parkville, L. I., never looked better than yesterday afternoon, when the midsummer meeting was started after one postponement. The 500 persons present saw some close and exciting racing. Frank Cramer, ex-President of the club; Henry Hughes, and James Gormley occupied the judges' stand, and E. C. Walker officiated as starter.

The afternoon's sport began with the 2:40 class trotting race. Seven starters lined up for the word, with Woodburn on the pole. After a tedious delay Walker sent the lot off to a bad start. Swan laid up close behind Gin, who had taken the pole, and waited his chance with Woodburn. It came on the back stretch, and by the quarter pole Woodburn had a clear lead. The mare was never headed again and won easily. When the horses were sent away for the second heat Woodburn again lost the pole, this time to Jet. Jet sprinted to the quarter pole in the lead, but Woodburn lapped her at the end of the first turn. Going around the second time Jet broke on the back stretch and Woodburn came in a tired winner.

The third heat of this race developed one of the best of the day. Jet rushed to the front, but Woodburn held on with bulldog courage, and the pair trotted head and head to the quarter pole, where Jet broke badly, and after a half Woodburn was three lengths ahead and it looked to be all over but the shouting. On the second turn Dora Thompson came up, and Woodburn, going to a tired break a hundred yards from the wire, the new comer won by half a length amid applause. In the fourth heat Woodburn made a game effort, but a couple of bad breaks settled her business, and Dora Thompson again won. Dora Thompson, Woodburn, and Jet each in turn led the field in the fifth heat, but Cash managed to bring up Dora Thompson, and she won by three feet.

The 2:20-class trot went off in one-two-three order. J. P. Rogers had the fleetest of the seven starters in Crescent, and won with ease. On the second turn around in this race Ben Davis, who had been on even terms with Crescent most of the time, broke at the three-quarter pole and ran all the way to the wire, which he reached in the lead. Little Nance had made a couple of skips, but came in a close second to Crescent. The judges put Ben Davis back to third place, the least punishment that could have been inflicted, and set Little Nance back one fourth. This decision was severely criticised. Summaries follow:

2:40 CLASS, TROTTING; PURSE, $200.

Dora Thompson, b. m., by Epaulet, (Cash)	4	3	1	1	1
Woodburn, b. m., (Swan)	1	1	2	2	2
Jet, b. m., (Devy)	3	2	3	3	4
Dandy S., b. g., (Arthur)	5	6	4	4	5
Alma Wilkes, b. m., (Widow)	6	4	5	5	3
Gin, b. m., (C. G. Moser)	2	5	6	6	dr
Puck, b. s., (Brokaw)	dis				

Time—2:30¼; 2:32¾; 2:30¼; 2:32¼; 2:32½.

2:20 CLASS, TROTTING; PURSE, $300.

Crescent, b. g., by Stamboul, (Rogers)	1	1	1		
McLaughlin Maid, ch. m., (E. Moser)	5	2	2		
Little Nance, r. m., (Coyne)	2	4	3		
Ben Davis, ch. g., (Arthur)	3	3	4		
Baron Rose, b. s., (Camman)	4	5	6		
Memorial, b. m., (L. A. Burke)	7	7	5		
American Wonder, br. s., (Davis)	6	6	7		

Time—2:22½; 2:21; 2:24.

Racing continues to-day, with the 2:35 class, pacing, and 2:25 class, trotting. There will also be a sweepstakes race between William Nelson's Geneva W., John Schlieman's Templeton, and Henry Ropke's Little Joe, owners to drive.

DUAL ATHLETIC MEETING.

New Jersey A. C. Defeats the Knickerbockers in Close Contests—Excelled in Cycle Races.

The first dual athletic meeting between the New Jersey and Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs took place at the former's grounds in Bergen Point yesterday, and some 2,000 persons saw the varied events run off. The Jerseymen secured the honors, after a hard struggle, by a score of 77 to 67 points. The Jerseymen's superiority in the bicycle races and pole vault practically caused the Knickerbockers' defeat.

In the finish of the one-hundred-yards dash a blanket would have covered the first three men at the tape. As was expected, Manvell captured both the quarter and half mile runs in hollow style. The downing of Hollander in the latter event makes Manvell a strong favorite for the half-mile race at the Metropolitan championship meeting next week.

Following is the summary of events:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by J. W. Ehrick, Knickerbocker A. C.; Charles Sulzer, New Jersey A. C., second; W. A. Karns, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—0:10 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by H. E. Manvell, New Jersey A. C.; G. G. Hollander, Knickerbocker A. C., second; F. H. Christianson, New Jersey A. C., third. Time—1:59 3-5.

One-Mile Walk.—Won by Louis Liebgold, New Jersey A. C.; James Frazer, New Jersey A. C., second; H. W. Ladd, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—7:53 2-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by W. B. Rogers, New Jersey A. C.; John Cosgrave, New Jersey A. C., second; H. B. Reynolds, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—0:16 1-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by H. E. Manvell, New Jersey A. C.; H. L. Washburn, Knickerbocker A. C., second; G. V. Lyons, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—0:52 2-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by D. O'Connell, Knickerbocker A. C.; R. L. Eaton, New Jersey A. C., second; F. H. Christianson, New Jersey A. C., third. Time—4:43 3-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by J. W. Ehrick, Knickerbocker A. C.; Charles Sulzer, New Jersey A. C., second; W. A. Karns, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—0:22 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by J. Buck, Knickerbocker A. C.; John Cosgrave, New Jersey A. C., second; H. B. Reynolds, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—0:26 3-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. Cosgrave, New Jersey A. C., 5 feet 3 inches; C. V. Powell, Knickerbocker A. C., second, 5 feet 7 inches; J. T. Fitzgerald and W. L. Drummond, Knickerbocker A. C., tied for third, 5 feet 2 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by F. Beck, New Jersey A. C., 42 feet 3½ inches; R. McDougall, New Jersey A. C., second, 37 feet 7¾ inches; R. W. Edgren, Knickerbocker A. C., third, 36 feet 5¾ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by O. B. Smith, Knickerbocker A. C., 9 feet 10½ inches; C. Vanderbilt, Knickerbocker A. C., second, 10 feet 7½ inches; D. Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., third, 10 feet.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by R. W. Edgren, Knickerbocker A. C., 137 feet; F. Beck, New Jersey A. C., second, 110 feet 6 inches; D. Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., third, 94 feet 10½ inches.

One-Mile Relay Race.—Won by Knickerbocker A. C. Time—3:36 4-5.

One-Mile Bicycle.—Won by Harry Hosford, New Jersey A. C.; W. J. Deane, New Jersey A. C

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EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Very Little Faust—Concerts—Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLD HOMESTEAD GARDEN—Concert—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Brooklyn—4:00.

See Aumsement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

COMING BACK.

Senator GORMAN'S Maryland platform is a document of unmistakable historical importance. It marks sharply the line of division between Western Populism and Eastern Democracy, and inflicts upon the party and the cause of Bryanism the first reverse it has suffered at the hands of the regular Democratic organization in any State.

The convention, in this platform, declared for "honest money, the gold and silver money of the Constitution, and the coinage of both metals, without discrimination against either, into standard dollars of final payment and redemption"; and it "noted with satisfaction" the efforts of the Republican Administration to organize a conference for international bimetallism. There was not a word about the ratio. "Free, unlimited, and independent," those passwords of the lodgeroom of Bryanism, nowhere appear, and instead of reaffirming the Chicago platform, the Maryland Democrats renewed their allegiance to the principles of JEFFERSON, MADISON, and JACKSON, denounced the Dingley bill, declared for a tariff for revenue, and lashed the Republicans for their extravagant appropriations and for their vicious system of taxation.

These are not the doctrines of BRYAN. "We demand," said the Chicago platform, "the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

Mr. GORMAN'S platform treats of silver in language made familiar to the people in scores of State and National platforms. The Bryan party demanded dishonest money. The Maryland Democrats specifically avow their belief in honest money. The authors of the Chicago platform asked the Government to provide a debased currency with which they could cheat their creditors. The platform of the Maryland Democrats at the very worst only sets them off in languid pursuit of the fantastic and uncatchable jackass of international bimetallism.

They stand where President WILLIAM MCKINLEY stands, upon a platform identical in purport with that adopted by the Republicans at their National Convention at St. Louis.

The Democrats of Iowa have put up a fusion ticket with the Populists and Silver Republicans upon a platform that reaffirms the Chicago pronouncement and describes W. J. BRYAN as "a peerless statesman and patriot." The Kentucky Democrats reaffirmed the Chicago platform and lauded BRYAN as "the peerless orator and statesman and the great champion of the people's rights." In both of these States the National Democrats have held conventions and nominated sound-money candidates.

There is no room for a National Democratic ticket in Maryland. The regular organization has cast off Bryanism and returned to those familiar declarations of principle with which it has won countless victories. It has been floundering in a pathless bog; it comes back to the true path. It is Democratic once more.

The doctrine of international bimetallism is a delusion, but it is to Bryanism what the dreamy Socialism of WILLIAM MORRIS is to the Anarchism of JOHN MOST. The one is an academic yearning for the moon. The other is an overt beginning of preparations to commit a monstrous crime right here on earth.

THE TIMES has criticised and condemned Senator GORMAN'S political tactics as often and as severely as any newspaper in the United States, we suppose. We are glad he has given us the opportunity to commend the sound judgment and political wisdom with which he shaped the action and the utterances of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore. To the Democracy of New York he has offered an example which they will do well to imitate. When a politician of Mr. GORMAN'S practical ideas and great experience throws Bryanism overboard it is no time for the chieftains of Tammany to begin fitting up a first-class stateroom for the Populistic Jonah.

MR. MCKINLEY AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The spoilsmen asked Mr. MCKINLEY for bread and he has given them a stone —"in the neck," as their own choice phrase is.

Here, for instance, is Senator GALLINGER of New Hampshire, one of the narrowest and bitterest of his sect. He started in at the very opening of the recent session to make a furious attack on the merit system, and on Mr. CLEVELAND'S relations to it in particular. Unquestionably there was grave occasion for severe criticism of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration in some respects with reference to the civil service. In the Treasury Department, where the Secretary turned over all questions of appointment to his amazing son; in the State Department, where the Secretary allowed Mr. QUINCY to carry on a most discreditable traffic in Consulships; and to a less degree in various other offices the principles of the reform, which are simply those of honest public administration, were evaded or violated.

Curiously enough, these were not the things that excited the indignation of Mr. GALLINGER and his immediate associates. What angered them was that in the early part of the year 1896 Mr. CLEVELAND had extended the merit system in such a way as to narrow very much the field within which the spoilsmen could work their will. What Senator GALLINGER plainy desired was some ground on which this change could be reversed, and President MCKINLEY could commit on a larger scale the very faults which Mr. CLEVELAND had allowed. A few weeks since Mr. GALLINGER'S plans had proceeded so far that The Tribune felt authorized to announce that "by the 20th of July" the President would revoke the extension of the merit system made by Mr. CLEVELAND and would open wide the doors to the spoilsmen in the Government Printing Office, in the bureaus and divisions of all the departments at Washington, and in the Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. MCKINLEY not only has not opened wide the doors; he has deliberately put a lock on them. He has made some not very important changes in the rules as to the internal revenue offices, but he has extended the merit system to over sixty Custom Houses not included in Mr. CLEVELAND'S order and he has adopted as to removals the following sweeping and strict rule:

"No removal shall be made from any position subject to competitive examination except for just cause and upon written charges filed with the head of the department, or other appointing officer, and of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make defense."

The only possible criticism to be made on the rule is that it goes, perhaps, too far. Our own judgment has long been that the best practicable restraint upon the abuse of the power of removal, apart from the fact that vacancies cannot be filled for political reasons, would be a rule requiring the reasons for removal to be placed on record, and, at the option of the person removed, to be made public. The privilege of "full notice and opportunity to make defense" given to the person removed is open to two objections. One is that it breaks the force of strict discipline; the other is that, as the rules have the force of law, occasion may be taken by the courts to adjudge, first, whether the cause of removal is "just"; second, whether the "written charges" are sustained, and thus introduce confusion in the service.

But the inconveniences that might thus arise can at any time easily be remedied by a change of the rules. The significant, the important thing in the action of Mr. MCKINLEY is the deadly blow it deals to the spoils reactionists in his own party. He not only refuses their demand that they shall again be admitted to the favors they so greedily seek and so shamelessly insist upon. He openly condemns and, in effect, defies them. He declares in an act more telling than any words that under his Administration, as under every other since 1883, whatever change is made in the merit system shall be to strengthen and extend it. To those of us who have been, as THE TIMES has been, earnest in the support of this system since Mr. JENCKES of Rhode Island first took up its advocacy a generation since, this latest of its triumphs is particularly gratifying. It is another proof that the sober good sense and love of decency in the American people are, in the long run, invincible.

CANADA AND THE GOLDEN EGGS.

Some of the decisions reported to have been arrived at by the Government of the Dominion in regard to mining in the Klondike are very surprising. That the Government should reimburse itself out of the proceeds of the mining for whatever of expense it has been or may be put to in consequence of the discoveries of gold is entirely just and reasonable. These expenses are mainly what may be called expenses of government. The project of constructing a railroad to the gold fields, whether from the coast or from the southeastward inland, is altogether too vaguely embryonic to base any scheme of revenue upon. The route in either case is scarcely explored and not at all surveyed. What the Dominion has to do primarily is to establish law and order and to assess the cost of the establishment "upon the property benefited." This is one of the services to civilization for which we may rely upon the British. Although in the early days of Australian mining there were some irregular administrations of justice, imitated from the procedures of Judge Lynch in California, as soon as the mining had arrived at a status cognizable by the Government an effective supervision of it was established by the organization of a magistracy and a constabulary.

The cost of this should, of course, be borne by the persons immediately involved, and should not become a charge on the Dominion at large. The method of collecting it by a royalty on the product of the mines is as direct and possibly as good as any other. But the rate of the royalty should be limited to the amount of the actual expense to which the Dominion is put. The suggested royalty of 10 per cent. upon claims yielding $500 or less and 20 per cent. upon claims yielding more is evidently excessive.

But this is by no means the worst of it. It is credibly reported that the Government of the Dominion means to reserve to itself every other claim and to have these claims worked on its own account. This proposition is quite without precedent in the history of gold mining, and it is entirely contrary to British tradition. It seems to indicate that the Dominion means to make this windfall in the Klondike pay enough tribute to it to pay all the housekeeping expenses, so to speak, of the Canadian Government.

This seems to be the Canadian way of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. It has been the British policy everywhere to admit people of all nationalities to an equal share in the results of British colonial extension and to trust, for the contribution of the new country to the revenue, to the growth and prosperity thus secured. In this way Great Britain has managed with wonderful success to mitigate the envy of mankind at her extension. This was a point very forcibly and wisely urged by Mr. REID, the Premier of New South Wales, against the scheme of "Imperial Federation" by a customs union. The adoption of that scheme would convert Great Britain from a friend of all mankind to a self-seeker and an ill-wisher of all nations not "federated" under the British crown, and the results would be very serious.

Now, this proposed action of Canada with regard to the Klondike would amount to a reversal of the traditional and universal British policy, and would furnish an exhibition of short-sighted greed. It would be not only a reversion of modern British policy. It would be a reversal to the Spanish policy of the sixteenth century, according to which a colony was a possession to be stripped of all its valuables and abandoned in the minimum of time. Canada cannot afford to imitate such a reaction, even with respect to a possession of which, so far as now appears, the utility will be exhausted with the precious metals it contains. There can be no real ground for fear that the provisions upon which the Canadian Cabinet is reported to have agreed will be enforced.

THE ARMOR-PLATE TANGLE.

"Before you build, sit down and count the cost" is a homely old maxim that Secretary LONG has wisely heeded in appointing a commission to ascertain the expense of establishing Government armor-plate works. When he has received and read the report of Commodore HOWELL and Capt. MCCORMICK he will probably conclude not to build.

The legislation which has made this inquiry necessary was ignorant, reckless, and improvident. The Senate amended the General Deficiency Appropriation bill by inserting a provision to which the House agreed, that no more than $300 per ton should be paid for armor plate for the three battleships now building, the price hitherto paid having been $425 per ton. It does not appear that the Senate had the advantage of any expert knowledge or of any trustworthy information as to the actual cost of making Harveyized steel armor plate. It is asserted that it cannot be had in Europe for less than $425 per ton, and as the American works have refused to supply it at the price fixed by the Senate, the Government, according to the terms of the amendment, must set up a plant of its own.

Mr. HEWITT, whose competence to speak upon this subject will be universally admitted, declares that it will cost the Government from three to five millions to establish the works, and that it will cost it three or four times as much to make its own plates as it has paid to the Carnegie and the Bethlehem works. The enterprise would be foolish, unwarrantable, and a scandalous waste of the public funds. It is not likely that Secretary LONG will decide to adopt the alternative presented to him by the Senate.

There will necessarily be a delay in the completion of the three battleships. The Senate took no heed of that. Its action was not patriotic, nor was it to be expected from a body that by its vote and its counsels has done so much to make the work of building battleships one of urgent necessity.

THE "KNEE-PANTS" LIBERATOR.

An admirer of MAX PINE, the young man who has just come into great prominence in the lower east side neighborhoods of this city as the leader of what is called the "knee-pants strike," declares that certain of his features indicate that he is a man "lacking in power to earn money and without any ability to save it." One reflects curiously, on learning this, that perhaps JULIUS CÆSAR might have fared badly in the everlasting contest of competitive labor, and that NAPOLEON BONAPARTE would never have had the patience and fortitude required to lay by enough out of a weekly salary to buy the earthly glory he secured in another way. Perhaps also HANNIBAL and GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS lacked the "power to earn money"—that is to say, the quality or qualities which enable a man to get the very highest market price, or a little more, for the labor of his hands. Those features of MAX PINE, therefore, which indicate to the student of physiognomy that he lacks capacity as an earner and saver of money do not necessarily indicate that he cannot, if chance favors him and the fates so decree, take a high place among leaders of men.

PINE says of himself that he has always "worked at the poorest kind of work" and has made a poor living; he has frequently been hungry and cold, but his sufferings have not been permitted to interfere with his studies or his thinking. Young as he is, he has been dreaming for years of being the leader and liberator of his people—the people who work in the "knee-pants" industry. Yet he seems to know their faults well, and he bluntly declares there would be no need of strikes like the present in that industry if they stuck to their contracts and did not secretly underbid their fellows. As for strikes, generally speaking, he does not believe in them, but he has not yet suggested an alternative. Speaking broadly, he believes that the Government (whether municipal, State, or Federal he does not specify) should "control all industry," and that the workmen should own their tools. There does not seem to be quite the fundamental idea of a new social and political creed in these beliefs, even when to them is added PINE'S opinion that immigration should not be restricted, as each new immigrant means a new "customer" for "labor," and his theory that he "believes strongly in American institutions."

PINE'S honors have not come upon him singly. Lately he has been expelled from the Socialist-Labor Party. His union—the organization of "knee-pants" workers—has stood by him. It now stands alone among east side labor unions, and PINE is its prophet as well as its leader. He thoroughly appreciates the influence of the press—as a machine for the purpose of daily iteration—and he "sends out" press notices which have much the same quality as those disseminated by distinguished statesmen and theatrical managers. These are based on the principle comprehended by all truly great men, that the small fraction of humanity which does not believe all that is told to it is not worth bothering about. The uprising of labor in the "knee-pants" trade, industrially considered, is about as unimportant as the "knee pants" themselves are, socially and decoratively speaking. But the proverb says that the man will be on hand when the hour strikes, and a consideration of the occasional Napoleons who make their presence felt in the community is not amiss. When the hour comes MAX PINE may be the man. On the other hand, he may be a hero of fiction. Anyhow, he is decidedly interesting.

THE GOLF TOURNAMENT.

The week of golf in the wind and wet on the rolling sandhills of Shinnecock has had no result that will materially affect the status of the game in this country. With an easterly gale blowing most of the time, very fine and brilliant play was almost impossible, especially on links so exposed on every side and lying so near to the ocean. In the circumstances, some of the play seemed remarkably fine. The course, which was the first in this country, had been newly laid out, and not made easier to play over by any means. Its total length is 5,369 yards. Its hazards are quite enough to test the skill of a good player when he is not also compelled to estimate the force of the wind in every drive and to handle his clubs delicately and deliberately while the lightning is playing around the irons and the rain is falling by bucketfuls. That the celebrated Mr. BOGEY, whose record at Shinnecock Hills is not nearly so low as it is on some links nearer the city, should be beaten at all in these conditions is most gratifying; and the self-satisfied old fellow has been beaten bravely, especially by Mr. KEENE, whose golfing has turned out to be unusually forcible and spirited. Mr. BOWERS, Mr. TERRY, Mr. TYNG, and Mr. STEWART are prominent among many others who have been altogether superior to the weather, and the first three have proved that American golf is rapidly acquiring the dignity and sure skill of British golf.

Few disputes, and none of consequence, are reported from the links. There seemed a chance Wednesday that the puzzling new rule about turf in hazards might be brought up when Mr. KEENE lost a hole because he "soled" his club in "addressing" his ball in what, it seems, was a hazard, though he did not know it. Some men never know when they are in trouble. However, Mr. KEENE won his match that day, and there was no dispute. As for the assertion that he frequently seems to push rather than strike the ball on the putting greens, probably it is due to the fact that Mr. KEENE finds it impossible to wholly discard his polo "form," if there is such a thing as polo "form." There is certainly a well-defined golf "form," and the player who does not master it is always open to criticism.

The Shinnecock Hills tournament is, probably, the most important golf event in this part of the country this year. The National tournament will be played in Chicago. It is doubly a pity, therefore, that the weather has been so bad in the Shinnecock Club's week, but the great and growing interest in the good Scotch game has not been perceptibly dampened. We may expect some more brilliant but not more spirited play on the near-by links later in the season; and for next season we may fairly expect an increased number of links and many more players with "cards" worth putting on record.

THE RISING IN INDIA.

It is probably true that the rising in India is the result of the effect produced throughout the Mohammedan world by the victories of Turkey over Greece. The fanaticism thus aroused has in India been rendered especially acute by the celebration of the Queen's jubilee. This was, among other things, a celebration of the subjection in India of the crescent to the cross, and was, of course, infuriating to devout followers of the Prophet.

Several of the reported conflicts in India appear to have had no other origin than the mutual hatred of Mohammedan and Hindu, the religious self-consciousness of the latter having been vivified by the successes of the Turk. But the present rising on the Afghan border is evidently a concerted and deliberate attempt to throw off the British yoke. It has occurred under conditions which make it especially difficult for the English to cope with it. Some of the dispatches have reported the scene of the disturbances as "near Simla." In fact, the fort at Malakand is some three hundred and fifty miles from Simla as the crow flies, and very much further as the British soldier travels. It is the very furthest outpost of the British power on the Afghan frontier, being forty miles to the northward and eastward of Peshawur. It may or may not be true that 40,000 tribesmen have rallied to the standard of the "Mad Mullah." It is certain that a tenth of that number, drunk with fanaticism, would constitute a besieging force very formidable to the little garrison. At last accounts the garrison had run short of ammunition. Its position is rendered very critical by this fact and by the further fact that the reinforcements have not yet arrived. The reinforcements, indeed, have a most difficult and dangerous march through a hostile country from the terminus of the railway to the fort. The garrison and the reinforcements seem to be both in great jeopardy.

Not, of course, that the rising in the least endangers British rule, even in the district of Peshawur. Since the mutiny forty years ago British rule has been so consolidated that only insanity, religious or other, could lead the natives to believe that they had any hope of success in attacking it. Civilization is the greatest of forces. As FITZ JAMES STEPHEN put it about England, "a criminal may overpower an isolated policeman, as a dwarf might hold down the little finger of a giant's left hand." The "isolated policeman" is the garrison of Malakand. It may be destroyed, but its destruction would be a victory for the tribesmen immeasurably more costly than a defeat.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Among the hitherto unnoted benefits conferred upon humanity by the bicycle is the development in women of a tendency to observe "the rules of the road," not only when riding their wheels, but on the elevated railway stairways, while passing along crowded sidewalks, and in many similar places where, until recently, the feminine habit has been to inconvenience other people as much as possible. This habit, usually ascribed to stupidity, but really due to lack of that instinctive courtesy, as distinguished from acquired courtesy, which is the one trait setting men apart from women, has been much weakened by the absolute necessity imposed upon all bicyclists of giving to others a fair share, and the right share, of the road. Non-riding women still cling to the old, bad way, but a marked improvement is visible in the younger representatives of the inconsiderate sex.

—A letter received from the Earl Fruit Company of Sacramento expresses gratification because a recent editorial article in THE TIMES admitted that at last the Californian growers are producing peaches, pears, plums, and the like which, besides delighting the eye with an amazingly fair exterior, are almost or quite as pleasing to the palate as are the less ornamental fruits of the East. Our correspondent takes courteous issue with us, however, for expressing a doubt as to whether the Californian fruit would stand transportation to Europe and thus drive the Eastern product from what is already its last stronghold against Western rivalry and competition. Transportation facilities in the shape of refrigerator cars and storage rooms in steamers have already been so perfected, this informant tells us, that no longer can it be said with truth that "nobody has ever eaten on one side of the Atlantic a fresh peach that was grown on the other." Regular shipments of California fruits, including Bartlett pears, plums, prunes, and peaches, are now made to the London market. The first of them started from Sacramento on June 29, filling several cars. It made fast time across the continent, was transferred at New York on July 7 to the American Line steamer St. Paul, and reached London on July 15 in excellent condition. The fruit was sold next day. For the Bartlett pears $2 per half box was paid, the plums fetched $1.50 per crate, and the peaches averaged $1.68 per box. For that part of the consignment which consisted of Hale's Early peaches, an exceptionally tender variety, the price realized was $2.16 per box of eighteen pounds. Since then weekly shipments have been made, and the Londoners now have, and are utilizing, an opportunity to eat California fruit as good as that supplied to the New Yorkers.

—It was not worth while, with the Weather Bureau conducted as it is now, to get up an eclipse of the sun. Whatever of trouble and expense had been incurred was quite wasted, for, though slight breaks in the clouds showed a disposition on the part of our tyrants to relent, yet their concessions amounted to nothing, so far as seeing the spectacle went, and the popular aggravation against the weather officials that has been accumulating for the past three weeks was increased more than it would have been if the "shower" had shown no signs of breaking away.

—Continuing the discussion of what it considers the improbability that electricity will soon supersede steam, wholly or even to an important extent, in the transportation of passengers and freight, to-day's issue of The Railroad Gazette makes the decidedly surprising suggestion that many of the electric lines now running over rural and suburban roads will soon find that the excess of cost over operation by steam is so great that profits are impossible, and foreclosure sales and liquidations advisable. In the case of many such lines, The Gazette says, electricity was not adopted as the motive power because the managers regarded it as cheap or better, but because they could not have obtained a franchise for a road run by steam. It asserts that for these lines of slow and light traffic well-designed steam motors would in reality have been equally unobjectionable as electric ones, and much more economical. This assertion, The Gazette declares, has been proved in Italy, where there are at least 2,000 miles of steam tramways laid on the high road and not fenced off from the wagon tracks. They are mostly in northern Italy, and largely in Lombardy, where freight can be carried on such lines more than 100 miles without break of bulk. On one of these lines, that from Rome to Tivoli, a grade of 364 feet to the mile is worked by adhesion. These lines are simple and cheap in all their outfit, and they give direct communication with farms, gardens, and mills. The maximum speed allowed is fifteen miles an hour. It is reported that they were built and equipped for $13,000 a mile on the average, and they have paid an average dividend on common stock of 3 per cent. through long commercial depression. All this is decidedly interesting, especially for the owners of stock in trolley lines, but for the comfort of such investors The Gazette admits that for certain kinds of traffic electricity is superior to anything else, and that diminution in the cost of its production, which may confidently be expected, will vastly enlarge the field for its profitable utilization.

PERSONAL.

—Almost any degree of eccentricity is taken as a matter of course when displayed by residents of Jersey City, and long ago most of them lost the power of causing surprise in other people. JAMES A. GORDON, however, has managed to do something so grotesquely abnormal that even New York gasps with astonishment at him. Having in his capacity as a lawyer settled up a little $1,200 estate, the court awarded him $200 as fair compensation for his services. Mr. GORDON protested that the allowance was too great, and said he would be content with half of it! Our advices do not state whether the Judge has taken steps toward having Mr. GORDON canonized, or whether he committed him to an insane asylum, but it is evident that one or the other of these measures must be carried out. Even in Jersey the legal profession cannot continue to include among its representatives a man so utterly regardless of its fundamental principles.

—Several of the mental peculiarities characteristic of the people who spend their lives in denouncing a mass of vain imaginings which they call "vivisection"—real vivisection being something quite different—were illustrated by the letter from Dr. ELLIOTT PRESTON of Boston, which we published yesterday. In the first place he included diphtheria in a list of diseases which he said modern methods had not rendered less fatal. This was amusing—or irritating—enough to any one who has paid even a little attention to the progress and achievements of medical science in recent years, for, of course, every such person knows that, thanks to experiments in which thousands of animals have been killed, diphtheria has lost most of its deadliness, and will doubtless soon be made as innocuous as smallpox, once a scourge of the world, but now dangerous only to savages and anti-vaccinationists. It was when Dr. PRESTON suggested a substitute for experimental investigation, however, that he rose to heights of absurdity that ought to make every other member of his strange sect wildly jealous. "How immeasurably wiser," he exclaimed, "the methods pursued by the sages of the Orient—wonderful men, who for ages passed their wisdom from father to son, whose attributes seem to crude Western minds rather those of gods than of mere humanity!" Crude indeed must be the Western mind which thinks the occidental doctors have anything to learn from those of the far East. Has Dr. PRESTON ever examined a list of the "remedies" in which Chinese and Indian sages put their trust? Has he compared their method of performing operations with those now employed in an American or European hospital? Sages of the Orient, forsooth! As doctors, the sage cheese of the Occident could give them lessons. But what is the use of discussing this or any other subject with a man who openly asserts that the secrets of Nature are sacred, and that attempts to discover them are impious?

—Imagine the feelings of GROSVENOR, CHARLES HENRY, of Athens, Ohio, as he murmurs phrases from the new civil service rules, and, by comparison of them with other phrases from his own speeches in Congress, tries to figure out how much influence his opinions have on the new Administration! His is indeed a pitiable case—to Gov. BLACK, say, and to other back-action reformers of the Governor's stamp. The rest of us will just laugh at the moans of GROSVENOR, CHARLES HENRY, of Athens, Ohio, and advise him to try the effect of living in a town whose name is more nearly up to date.

—President FAURE is doubtless too sensible a man to pay any attention to the maunderings of Mlle. COUEDON, the young woman through whom, not a few Parisians pretend to believe, the angel Gabriel explains and prognosticates human affairs, but she has been talking about the President's coming journey to Russia at a great rate of late, and for some unimaginable reason the papers of the French capital rehearse her utterances with what, from a distance, looks much like respectful gravity. According to the printed reports, Mlle. COUEDON, which is the same as saying the angel Gabriel, declares that M. FAURE will enjoy his trip immensely and be overwhelmed with attentions and glory, but it will be the climax of his career, and afterward will come a cyclone of misfortune for the hitherto strangely successful tanner. He is "predestined," it seems, and while he is away enemies will be at work. The Parisian journalists will begin anew their campaign of defamation, and this time it will be effective. Much money is to be spent—naturally, if the French press is to be set in motion. The Government will be changed, and when M. FAURE gets back he will be tried and convicted on charges not stated. "I cannot particularize further," says the prudent angel, but this journey will be his last. During all the time he is away things will be accomplished which cannot be prevented." What poor stuff is this compared with the prophecies of the bolder and more intelligent charlatans like MESMER and CAGLIOSTRO, of whom Mlle. COUEDON is the successor.

FOREIGNERS AT THE KLONDIKE.

The Right of Canada to Make Americans Pay for Mining for Gold.

From The Montreal Daily Witness.

The Americans are somewhat apprehensive lest Canada should take measures to exclude foreigners from mining in the Yukon districts of her northwest territories. Nine-tenths of the miners who have been enriched by the discoveries of the rich gold-bearing regions of the Klondike are Americans, and some of them are rendered furious, and, as a natural result, silly, by the very suggestion that the Dominion may exercise its sovereign rights to prevent the natural riches of her territories being carried away by foreigners, who make no adequate return. Their leaders talk glibly of bundling the Canadian officials out of the country and running the American flag up in case of the enforcement of any regulations which do not suit them. Such threats are, of course, vain bluster resorted to because nothing else is possible. American miners believe, though geologists say there is no real foundation for their belief, that the rich gold-bearing districts of the Yukon country are for the most part east of the frontier, and therefore Canadian territory, so that their dismay at the prospect of being shut out is not altogether unnatural. In the matter of gold mining, as in that of the tariff or other affairs, it is, of course, quite within the right of the Dominion to adopt such measures as she thinks are best calculated to secure her own best interests. And certainly there have been serious suggestions, which no doubt have been and are being gravely considered and debated in the proper quarters, that the Dominion's interests needed protection. The conditions and circumstances obviously forced the suggestion that Canada was allowing her natural riches to be extracted and carried away without any return. In a far-off corner of her possessions, which can never become the home of populations dependent upon agriculture or manufacture or upon any industry which would turn adventurers into permanent inhabitants of the country, there are rich treasures of gold which, perhaps, within a few years can be extracted and carried off, leaving the country as desolate as it was before, and without the treasure it once possessed. Exports of minerals count big in our trade returns, but we get nothing in return for them.

From its situation even the temporary residence of those extracting and carrying off the gold will not benefit Canada, for the supplies must be brought in from outside, and even the transportation is for the most part in alien hands. That under such circumstances nine-tenths of all the treasure in that territory of the Dominion should be carried away clean and clear by foreigners who have made no return, and will make no return, obviously and forcibly suggests the necessity of measures to protect the interests of the country from which they are taken. The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Sherman, says that it has never been the practice of nations to prevent foreigners from mining within their dominions. That is not altogether true, but supposing it were true, circumstances might render an exception right and necessary. The United States prides itself rather upon being original and exceptional in its international courses and methods. And it is perhaps because it has led the way in passing all sorts of alien disabilities laws that Mr. Sherman thinks that until it has taken some such step in regard to gold mining no other country would be warranted in doing so. But Mr. Sherman is very imperfectly acquainted with United States law if he is unaware of the fact that there is a statute of the United States which debars aliens from acquiring public lands in which there are valuable mineral deposits. The following is one clause of this statute: "All valuable mineral deposits in lands belonging to the United States, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and purchase, and the lands in which they are found to occupation and purchase by citizens of the United States and those who have declared their intention to become such." The United States has not thought it worth while to enforce this statute, in view of the small number of aliens who have sought to acquire claims to mining lands in its territories, but nevertheless it constitutes a barrier, as it is, to the acquirement by a Canadian or any other alien to any mining claim which can be enforced by law. It is probably because the United States itself has passed so many alien laws aimed against Canadians, and has taken such pride and delight in enforcing them, that the American miners interested in gold mining in the Klondike are so apprehensive that Canada may follow the example thus set and shut them out from the rich mining regions of the Canadian Yukon. The alien laws of the United States are too many to recall. The law forbidding the Chinese to enter or reside in the United States is not only contrary to and less liberal than the practice of China, but subversive of positive rights accorded by treaty. The reason given for thus subverting the treaty rights of another people is that the Chinese only come to the United States to hoard up money and carry it off, without leaving anything in the country. This is exactly what could be pleaded in defense of a law forbidding Americans from mining in the Klondike, and with added force, for the Chinese earn their money by working for the people of the United States, while the Americans who mine gold work only for themselves and then carry off the gold. The Chinese in the United States are productive, while the Americans in the Yukon country are merely exhaustive.

But Americans say that they do not make such laws against Canadians. But they do. The alien labor law by which Canadians resident in Canada are not allowed to work for wages in the United States is exactly of the same nature; it is because Canadians do not spend their earnings in the United States that they are not allowed to earn money there while living in Canada. There are still worse instances of American alien laws. In New Brunswick there are American mills which cut lumber taken out in Maine; their product is admitted free to the United States providing that all the hands employed in the mills are Americans. If this is not an impertinence, it would be hard to frame impertinence into law. Not contented with alien laws, which prevent Canadians from working in the United States, the United States Legislature makes laws intended to force the substitution of American labor for Canadian labor in mills in Canada. Can Mr. Sherman find a precedent for such measures as that? The State of Pennsylvania lays special taxes upon foreign workmen, including Canadians. The United States laws prevent aliens from taking up land for settlement in the United States. These laws and their effects are gloried in by the people of the United States, and officials who strain even the letter of the law in enforcing them are popular, and even become National figures, so much pride is there in them and their doings. If Canada adopts measures to protect her interests in the gold regions of her northwest territories, she will be quite within her rights in doing so, and the United States, by crying out against such measures, will only earn contempt for resorting to the baby act, to which, big as she is, she is rather prone.

NUGGETS.

Better Off Where He Is.

A fellow with not enough money to get to Klondike may be in great luck and not know it.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Costly Experience.

"So you broke the engagement, Yawply?"
"Yes, but not till after the engagement broke me."—Detroit Free Press.

Small and Select.

Bertha—And so you think it fashionable to go to church?
Edith—Certainly. It is so exclusive, you know.—Boston Transcript.

Not Surprising.

After all, it isn't so very remarkable that a Chicago man who recently failed for $1,000,000 should have "kept all his accounts in his head." His creditors are now seeing dividends "in their minds."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Honest Farmer Explains.

"It's dreadfully queer," said the housewife, "that the potatoes you bring should be so much bigger on the top of the basket than they are at the bottom."
"Miss," said the honest farmer, "it comes about this way. P'taters is growin' so fast right now thet by the time I git a baskitful dug, the last ones is ever so much bigger than the fust ones."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A VANISHED PERSONAGE.

From The Washington Star.

Our friend, the crank, is leaving; he is hastening far away;
He is dozing in the dingle or is bathing in the bay;
For the statesmen all have scattered to the east and to the west,
And their self-appointed monitor can give his brains a rest.
He has folded his petition, quite resigned to disappear;
There is no use of his staying, now that Congress isn't here.

No more he'll stop us on the street his arguments to yell.
We'll miss him from the lobby of the second-class hotel.
In vain we pause and listen for his melancholy song
With the statement, for a chorus, that the world is going wrong.
He is thinking up new thoughts with which to startle us next year,
As he goes on his vacation, now that Congress isn't here.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Tribesmen Make Another Attack on Camp Malakand, India, and Are Driven Back.

COLLECTING A LARGE FORCE

Mullah Said to Have Mustered 40,000 Men—The Natu Brothers Deported Without Trial by Order of the Viceroy.

BOMBAY, July 29.—Word has been received that the natives in large force made a second attack on Camp Malakand yesterday. Thirteen of the British were killed and thirty wounded, the latter including Lieut. Castello. The tribesmen lost 100 men. The garrison is short of ammunition, and it is feared the whole supply will be exhausted before reinforcements arrive. It is reported that Mad Mullah has mustered at least 40,000 tribesmen.

The North Camp at Malakand was abandoned yesterday afternoon, the troops concentrating on Kotal. The attack began at 8:30 on the previous evening and lasted until daybreak. Desultory fighting continued throughout the day, the tribesmen driving in the pickets, of whom thirteen Sepoys were killed, and forty-two wounded. The Punjab infantry, led by Lieut. Climo, in a succession of brilliant charges, drove back great masses of the tribesmen, killing ninety.

The enemy is collecting in large force and severe fighting is anticipated. Reinforcements have been sent to Dargai.

Sardar Balwantrao Natu and Huropant Ramchandher Natu, brothers, who were arrested outside the limits of the Poona Collectorate, have been deported, under the act empowering the Viceroy to issue a warrant for the arrest and deportation, without trial, of persons known to be engaged in disloyal practices.

This power was last employed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin, when Dhuleep Sing was arrested at Aden while enroute to stir up discontent in the Punjab in furtherance of plans formed during a sojourn in Russia.

The editor of the newspaper Vaibhan, published at Poona, has been arrested and brought here on the charge of sedition.

LONDON, July 30.—The Times this morning publishes a dispatch from Simla saying that the road from Mardan to Malakand seems free, as an officer with an escort of only four men passed safely along the road to the camp on Wednesday.

In the fighting on Monday the tribesmen were repeatedly repulsed, but always returned to the attack, and finally succeeded in penetrating to that part of the camp where the commissariat sheds, the engineers' field park, and the bazaar are situated. Thirty bodies were found at daylight when the attackers retired into the valley.

The Daily News prints a dispatch from Malakand showing that the rising of the natives was on a large scale. Each night, the dispatch says, a determined attack has been made, lasting until daybreak, while during the daytime the garrison is harassed by parties on the hills within range of the British pickets. These tactics prove a severe strain to the troops, who, fatigued with night fighting, cannot assume the offensive.

The North Camp, which the troops evacuated Wednesday afternoon in order to concentrate upon a ridge, is a mile distant. The troops were compelled to abandon their tents. These were set on fire by the tribesmen. The conflagration must have been visible many miles away. It will, it is believed, be taken as evidence of success, which will be likely to bring thousands of tribesmen flocking to Malakand.

A later dispatch from Simla says that on Wednesday the enemy returned with reinforcements, and at 10 o'clock at night renewed the attack with equal determination charging, as on Monday night, right up to the breastworks. They were repulsed, however, at all points. The British losses were much smaller than on the previous night, being only three officers wounded and two native soldiers killed and eight wounded. The enemy retired at daybreak, carrying off their dead, but the British soldiers were too much fatigued to pursue them. A renewal of the attack is expected to-night, (Thursday,) but the troops are so strongly intrenched that no anxiety is felt as to the result.

Major Taylor has died from his wounds.

THE SULTAN'S FORBEARANCE.

LONDON, July 29.—A dispatch from Lucknow, India, says that on Saturday Maulvi Sidayat Rasoul was arrested on a charge of having insulted Queen Victoria and the British Government at a recent meeting of Mohammedans held to congratulate the Sultan upon his victories over Greece. It is alleged that at this meeting Maulvi declared to the assembly that "but for the Sultan's forbearance the old woman's ribs would have been broken years ago."

The case was adjourned.

MISS MARIE DU MAURIER WEDS.

LONDON, July 29.—Miss Marie du Maurier, daughter of the late George du Maurier, was married to-day to Edward Horsman Coles.

GREEK GYPSIES TURNED BACK.

LONDON, July 29.—Twenty Greek gypsies arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, en route for New York, but were unable to proceed, owing to lack of funds. The city authorities provided them with tents outside of the city limits, and they will be returned to Greece on Saturday.

THINKS ANDREE MAY FAIL.

STOCKHOLM, July 29.—Dr. Ekholm, who was associated with Herr Andrée in his projected balloon voyage last year, says the balloon lost fifty-one cubic metres of gas daily from the time of inflation. In his opinion, it would not float longer than from twenty-two to twenty-four days.

Dr. Ekholm believes Andrée will be remarkably fortunate if he succeeds at all.

MR. CARVILL IN SAN FRANCISCO.

LONDON, July 29.—Patrick George Hamilton Carvill, anti-Parnellite member for Newry, who has been reported as mysteriously missing from his residence, was today reported by his solicitor to be in San Francisco. The solicitor adds: "There is no mystery whatever, as Mr. Carvill started for Australia and New Zealand last October, accompanied by his wife and daughter."

DR. JAMESON'S OFFICERS.

LONDON, July 29.—In the House of Lords to-day the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, in reply to a question by Earl Carrington, said that the commissions of officers who had served under Dr. Jameson in the raid into the Transvaal, and of which these officers had been deprived, would not be restored.

SPANISH VINEYARDS DAMAGED.

MADRID, July 29.—Severe storms have prevailed throughout Catalonia for the last few days. Out of 130,000 hectares of vinelands scarcely 5,000 hectares have escaped serious damage. In Tarragona and Gerona at least 80,000 hectares of vinelands have been almost ruined.

A dispatch from Valladolid says that the vintage in that province this year will fall short of the normal yield, as the vines are suffering severely from rust.

Lady Somerset Asked to Stay.

LONDON, July 29.—The Executive Committee of the British Women's Temperance Association has voted to request Lady Henry Somerset to withdraw her resignation of the Presidency, which she tendered as a protest against the refusal of the branch associations to be governed by her desire that they should not approve of or sign petitions against the renewal of the Contagious Diseases acts for India.

Carnegie Library for Stirling.

EDINBURGH, July 29.—Andrew Carnegie has offered £6,000 for a public library building to the town of Stirling, the seat of the palace and Parliament House built by James V.

GERMANY'S VIEWS ADOPTED.

Indemnity Clause to Her Liking Agreed Upon by the Ambassadors at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29.—At a meeting of the Ambassadors to-day an indemnity clause in a form satisfying the view of Germany was agreed upon. It now awaits the approval of the respective foreign offices. Another meeting will be held on Saturday, when, so far as the Ambassadors are concerned, the negotiations will be concluded.

The demand of the German Ambassador, Baron Saurma de Jeltsch, was that a provision be inserted in the peace treaty between Greece and Turkey for a European control of Greek finances, and it meets with disfavor among the other ambassadors. While it was thought improbable that Greece could raise the indemnity loan without such guarantees as would be provided by European control of her finances, the proposed stipulation was not regarded as in order in a treaty to which only Greece and Turkey were parties.

English Troops for Crete.

LONDON, July 29.—A dispatch from Malta says that the First Lancashire Battalion has been ordered to get itself in readiness for duty in Crete.

PACIFIC ISLAND FOR A CABLE.

Great Britain's Colonial List Speaks of Relinquishing Johnson Island to Hawaii.

LONDON, July 29.—According to the official Colonial list Great Britain has established a protectorate over Jarvis Island and the Phoenix group, comprising Phoenix, Birnie, Hull, Gardner, and Sydney Islands, adn over Washington (or New York) Island, and Palmyra and Johnson Islands.

After the words "Johnson Island" is an asterisk, referring to a footnote, which reads as follows:

"Since withdrawn and acknowledged to belong to Hawaii on condition that the right to land a cable is conceded if desired."

The asterisk, however, does not clearly indicate whether the footnote refers to the last-named island (Johnson) only, or to all.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, in reply to a question as to whether the Government could report progress as to the Pacific cable project, said that the Ministers of the colonies desired further time to consider the matter.

ALLEGED JAPANESE INSULT.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—There is some comment here over statements said to have been made in a report to the Navy Department by Admiral McNair, on board the flagship Olympia, at Yokohama, Japan, that not one of the numerous Japanese vessels in the harbor dressed ship on the Fourth of July. It is asserted that this lack of courtesy to the American National holiday was a deliberate and premeditated insult to the United States by the Japanese and that it had the tacit assent of the Japanese Government.

There is nothing in the report to show that there were any Japanese ships of war in Yokohama on the occasion referred to. The construction put on the alleged lack of courtesy by the Japanese vessels is ridiculed by Capt. Crowninshield, who was asked about the matter to-night. He characterized it as pure nonsense, and declared there was no ground for any such assumption.

JAPAN MAKING INQUIRIES.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 29.—There is no denying the fact that the Mikado and his Ministers are making inquiries and seeking information concerning the country which heretofore, apparently, they have never considered of value.

On the last steamer direct from Japan there came a message to a well-known Japanese in this city, in the shape of a circular of interrogations. The document came from the State Department of the Imperial Government.

Several Japanese of more or less prominence were seen regarding the document. None of them would admit that it had any particular significance at this time.

A SETTLEMENT WITH JAPAN.

PARIS, July 29.—The Figaro says:

"An amicable settlement of the Hawaiian question will be reached, America yielding on the most important points to Japan."

MASSACRE IN NEW GUINEA.

Party Near the Vanapa Track Slaughtered by Tribesmen.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Another massacre is reported from the interior of New Guinea. It is said that a party of men making their way through on the Vanapa track camped near a village.

They were all slaughtered, it is supposed, by mountain tribes. A party of police was sent to the scene, but the leader returned sick. No details are available.

BULGARIAN SINGER'S MURDER.

Boitcheff and Novelics Convicted of the Crime and Bogden of Being an Accessory.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, July 29.—The trial of Capt. Boitcheff, ex-aide-de-camp of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and Prefect of Police Novelics, with their accomplice, Bogden, on the charge of murdering Anna Szimon, a beautiful singer of Buda-Pesth and the mistress of Boitcheff, which began on July 21, was concluded yesterday. The court found Boitcheff and Novelics guilty of murder and Bogden of being an accessory to the crime.

The evidence showed that Anna Szimon, with the aid of the Prefect, was chloroformed and was taken in a cab to the banks of the Maritza River and thrown into the water.

Novelics who charged Boitcheff with the actual killing, continually made the sign of the cross during the Captain's examination.

Boitcheff and Novelics were condemned to death, but it was announced that their sentences would be commuted to imprisonment for life and deprivation of their civil rights. They were also ordered to pay £200 each to the child of Anna Szimon and to bear the expenses of rearing the child. Bogden was sentenced to six and one-half years' imprisonment, to be followed by the loss of his civil rights for a period of eight years.

MAY FREE IRISH PRISONERS.

Five Men in Portland Likely to be Released When the Duke of York Visits Ireland.

LONDON, July 29.—As a result of the efforts of John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, it is probable that the Government will release the five remaining Irish prisoners, Wilson, Burton, Dalton, Flanagan, and Featherstone, now undergoing sentences of penal servitude for life in Portland prison.

Sir Matthew White-Ridley, the Home Secretary, has already promised to treat them as convicted under the Dynamite Act of 1883, which carries a maximum penalty of twenty years imprisonment, instead of under the Treason Felony Act of 1848. Deducting for "good conduct commutation," the term of imprisonment would be fifteen years.

It is thought probable that the forthcoming visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland will be signalized by the release of all Irish political prisoners.

TORTURED IN SPANISH PRISONS.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—A band of anarchists who had been exiled from Spain arrived here to-day on their way to London. They said that they had been fed upon salt fish in Spanish prisons and had been deprived of water for eight days at a time. The prison authorities promised to give them water if they would make confessions. Owing to this treatment, one of their number went mad and was shot down in his cell. Others were branded with hot irons, had their nails pulled out, and were tortured in other ways.

NINE MINERS DROWNED.

MADRID, July 29.—Nine miners were drowned while working in a Balearic Islands mine which was flooded.

PRESIDENT'S SUMMER HOME

Arrival of the McKinley Vacation Party at the Hotel Champlain.

GREETED BY RAINY WEATHER

No Demonstration Marked the Coming of the President, but He Had Several Callers Later and Made Engagements for Future Outings.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 29.—President McKinley and party arrived at Bluff Point Station at 6:50 o'clock this morning on their special train over the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. The party was driven to the Hotel Champlain shortly after 7 o'clock, the President having breakfasted in his car before starting for the hotel. Rainy weather precluded any demonstration, and few people were astir, either at the station or hotel, when the President arrived. The President and Mrs. McKinley occupy a suite of seven rooms on the second floor in the southwest corner of the Hotel Champlain Annex, connected with the main building by corridors. The rooms are the finest in the house, and have been especially finished and furnished in elegant taste. Mrs. McKinley, on entering her boudoir, exclaimed to Manager Seavey: "Oh, you have chosen my colors here"—white and blue being the prevailing colors of the upholstery and carpet.

Both President and Mrs. McKinley express delight at the accommodations arranged for them, and are much pleased with the Hotel Champlain, its appointments, and surroundings. The President is especially delighted with the magnificent prospect of lake and mountain scenery as viewed from the hotel piazzas. Their rooms command both the southern sweep of Lake Champlain and the Adirondack Mountains in the west. Mrs. McKinley is a good traveler, and suffered no material fatigue from the journey.

The President appeared in public only once to-day, coming into the hotel lobby for a short time and making his first duty a visit to the weighing machine down stairs, where he tipped the scales at 191 pounds. He remained in his rooms during most of the day and took all his meals there, but it is expected that he will hereafter use the public dining room.

The President had few callers to-day. Gen. Peck, Adjutant General of Vermont, and wife; Gen. Guy V. Henry, Commandant of Fort Ethan Allen, and wife, and Le Grand B. Cannon, all of Burlington, arrived in the morning and were received by the President. Gen. Peck came, representing the Governor and people of the State of Vermont, with handsome offerings of flowers for the ladies of the Presidential party. Mrs. McKinley was delighted with a lovely bouquet of orchids. Mrs. Alger received American Beauty roses, and Mrs. Porter pink carnations. Before they left, Gen. Peck and Mr. Cannon extracted a promise from Secretary Porter that the President would visit Burlington next Wednesday and review the cavalry troops at Fort Ethan Allen, and later attend a reception in his honor at the home of Mr. Cannon.

The President will attend a review of the Twenty-first Regiment, United States Infantry, and a reception by the officers at Plattsburg Post, to take place probably next Tuesday. Some time next week he will take a trip by steamer to Isle La Motte as the guest of Senator Proctor and the Vermont Game and Forestry Commission. On Aug. 13 the President will visit the Vermont State Encampment of the National Guard at Chester. He will possibly visit Bar Harbor before his return to Washington. It is his wish, however, to spend most of the month of August as quietly as he can at the Hotel Champlain.

He needs rest, and the hotel management proposes to have him disturbed as little as possible. In the hotel annex he is as secluded as if in a fortress. A vigilant colored porter is continually on guard at the entrance to the Presidential corridor, and access is simply impossible to any except such friends as he chooses to see. And yet the President is in no way exclusive in his disposition, and was very cordial this morning to those who intruded themselves upon him. To make the situation pleasanter for him, Manager Seavey will soon arrange for a hotel reception to enable the guests to meet the President.

The hotel is fast filling to its capacity, having now over 3,000 guests. It will be the Nation's Summer Capitol, and, although the regular business of state will continue to be transacted at Washington, this will be the centre of government. All the Cabinet officers will be here more or less during August, and there will be informal Cabinet meetings as occasion requires. Vice President Hobart is expected here next week.

THE BARRETT MYSTERY.

BOSTON, July 29.—Fire Marshal Whitcomb to-day resumed his investigation of the fire at the office of Codman & Codman last Saturday afternoon, where the body of Miss Alice M. Barrett of Waltham, the firm's bookkeeper, was found with a bullet through the heart. P. J. Collins, a Water Street business man, testified that before Miss Barrett's death she tried to borrow $1,200 from him at 5 per cent. interest. He declined to make the loan.

In an affidavit by Mr. Collins, who claims to have been well acquainted with Miss Barrett, he says: "I firmly believe that Miss Alice M. Barrett committed suicide, because she was between $2,000 and $3,000 short in her accounts with the firm of Codman & Codman. I base my belief on the fact that she, on the day she bought the revolver at Lovell's, (Friday,) asked me to loan her $1,200, saying that she needed the money that day. I did not have that amount of money with me, and as the banks were closed could not raise it. She told me that Mr. Foss was the person to whom she loaned the $800 about which so much has been said, and the loss of which has been thought to have an important bearing on the case. He invested the money in his business, she told me."

Foss is the man to whom Miss Barrett was engaged. The engagement was broken about three weeks ago. In his testimony Foss swore that the $800 was not paid to him. The members of the firm of Codman & Codman deny that the girl was short in her accounts.

FOREIGNERS FOR SOLDIERS.

BRUSSELS, July 29.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill compelling all foreigners who have had a year's residence to enroll themselves in the Civic Guard. The measure is the result of the great increase in the foreign colonies at Antwerp and in this city.

It is expected that the Senate will kill the bill, but M. Schollaert, the Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction, threatens to resign unless the measure is passed into law.

Virginia Populists Propose Fusion.

ROANOKE, Va., July 29.—The Populist State Convention to-day nominated Capt. Edmund R. Cocke of Cumberland for Lieutenant Governor. No other nominations were made. A committee was appointed to name men for other places on the ticket in the event that the Democrats decline a proposition for fusion.

Fourth-class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

NEW YORK—Magee, W. D. Hill; Morilla, G. C. Monchow; Pleasantville, W. J. Russell.

NEW JERSEY—Point Pleasant, Thomas Graham.

Four Bullets Do Not Kill.

William Blitz, a barber, fifty-eight years old, who says he is a Count in Germany, tried to kill himself last night at his home, 1,229 Brook Avenue. He fired four shots at himself with a revolver of small calibre. Two bullets pierced his breast, one grazed his head, and another lodged in his groin. He was taken to the Fordham Hospital, where it was said his hurts were not mortal. Before Blitz made the attempt at suicide he told his wife business was bad, and he saw no use of living longer.

Olarovsky to Go to Siam.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The announcement is made that Alexander E. Olarovsky, Consul General of Russia at New York, has been designated for the new post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Siam.

EDMOND DE GONCOURT'S WILL

Academie to Aid Young Men of Talent to be Established with the Bulk of His Estate.

PARIS, July 29.—The will of Edmond de Goncourt came before the Court of Probate to-day for construction. The court will give judgment on Aug. 4.

The will of M. Edmond de Goncourt appoints M. Alphonse Daudet and M. Leon Hennique as executors. The testator charges MM. Roger Marx and Delzant with the work of drawing up the catalogue of his collections, and to direct, with the aid of MM. Dumont and Feral, the experts, the liquidation of the estate.

After providing for the payment of a number of legacies, the will deals with the de Goncourt Academie, which, faithful to the promise he made to his father, he creates with the bulk of his property.

The academie is designed to aid the young men of talent. Politicians, the nobility, poets, and functionaries are to be excluded. It is to be composed of ten life members, to be renewed by the vote of the majority of the surviving members. In the case of any member of the de Goncourt Academie ever becoming a member of the Academie Française, his name is to be struck off the list of the members of the former institution.

Eight of the ten members are designated in the will. They are MM. Alphonse Daudet, Huysmans, Mirbeau, Rosny, Sr., Rosny, Jr., Hennique, P. Marguerite, and G. Geffroy. Each of the ten members of the de Goncourt Academie is to receive a life annuity of 6,000 francs per annum out of the interest produced by the capital to be realized by the liquidation of the estate. The will provides also for an annual prize of 5,000f., to be awarded by the academicians to the author who they consider has, during the twelvemonth, produced the best novel or work on history, aesthetics, erudition, or the best book of tales. The testator expresses the hope that this will be called the Prix de Goncourt.

MANY CONSULSHIPS FILLED.

Montreal, Glasgow, Apia, Belfast, Munich, Hamburg, Stockholm, and Panama Among the Number.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The President has made the following appointments in the Consular Service:

Consul General at Apia and Nukualofa, Tonga—LUTHER W. OSBORN of Nebraska.

Consul General at Montreal—JOHN I. BITTINGER of Missouri.

Consul General at Panama, Colombia—HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER of North Carolina.

Consuls—At Glasgow, Scotland, SAMUEL M. TAYLOR of Ohio; at Belfast, Ireland, WILLIAM W. TOUVELL of Ohio; at Hamburg, Germany, HUGH PITCAIRN of Pennsylvania; at Munich, Bavaria, BENJAMIN NUSBAUM, Pennsylvania; at Hull, England, WILLIAM P. SMYTH of Missouri; at Swansea, Wales, GRIFFITH W. PREES of Wisconsin; at Three Rivers, Quebec, EUBAN J. MUDOUX of California; at Coburg, Germany, WILBUR S. GLASS of South Dakota; at Cognac, France, GEORGE H. JACKSON of Connecticut; at St. John, N. B., IRA B. MYERS of Indiana; at Dunfermline, Scotland, JOHN T. McCUNN of Wisconsin; at Port Stanley and St. Thomas, Canada, MICHAEL J. BURKE of Illinois; at Stockholm, Sweden, EDWARD D. WINSLOW of Illinois; at Sheffield, England, JAMES JOHNSTON of New Jersey; at Palermo, Sicily, CHURCH HOWE of Nebraska; at Naples, Italy, A. H. BYINGTON of Connecticut; at Asuncion, Paraguay, JOHN N. RUFFIN of Tennessee; at Nuremberg, Bavaria, GUSTAVE C. E. WEBER of Ohio; at San Salvador, Sal., JOHN JENKINS of Nebraska.

WEBER IS HANNA'S PHYSICIAN.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Gustave C. E. Weber, nominated to-day to be Consul at Nuremberg, is the family physician of Senator Hanna.

The Republican members of the House from Missouri recently caucussed and picked out five men to present to the President as those from among whom he was to select such Consular appointments as he desired to make. Two names not included in the list were those of John I. Bittinger and William P. Smyth, the first of whom was to-day nominated to be Consul General at Montreal and the second to be Consul at Hull, England. Smyth was in charge of the press bureau at Chicago in the campaign of last year. The names proposed by the Representatives are still on their eligible list.

MINISTER MERRY'S REJECTION.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—State Department officials are reticent about the objection which has been lodged against Capt. W. L. Merry of San Francisco as Minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador to succeed Lewis Baker.

Capt. Merry was pushed by the California delegation for the position because he was an enthusiastic supporter of the canal project. When it was published that he was likely to be appointed, the son of J. D. Roderiguez, Minister of the Greater Republic of Central America, made a protest to the Department of State. It was stated that the President of one of the States objected to Mr. Merry. This was all cleared up, and a cablegram was received from the President credited with making the objection saying that Capt. Merry would be quite acceptable as Minister and he would be glad to welcome him. The nomination was sent in and confirmed, but it appears that his enthusiastic support of the canal project has made him unacceptable to Roderiguez, who is opposed to the canal as reported in the bill before the last Congress.

NEW TARIFF ON COAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—A change of importance to the manufacturing interests of this coast has been made by the new tariff law, if the understanding now entertained is the correct one. Its importance is suggested in a note of instruction given by Collector Jackson to the Deputy Collectors in the following communication:

"In view of the standard fixed by the new tariff of 92 per cent. of fixed carbon as the line of demarkation between anthracite and bituminous coal, you will exact a deposit on all cargoes heretofore passed as anthracite from Swansea."

Under the old tariff, coal that exceeded 88 per cent. of fixed carbon, was rated as anthracite coal, and was admitted free of duty. Most of the coal imported here from Swansea ranged from 89 to 90 per cent., and so came in free. Under the new tariff it will nearly all be rated as bituminous, and will be charged a duty of 67 cents a ton.

Immense quantities of Swansea coal are annually imported at this port, mostly for manufacturing purposes. The kind of coal with which it comes mostly in competition is the Pennsylvania anthracite. Whether the duty is sufficient to cover the increased cost of the transportation from Pennsylvania or not remains to be seen. If it is not, the result, it is said, will be simply to increase the cost of this kind of coal to the manufacturers who use it.

REWARDS TO INFORMERS.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department, speaking to-day of the compensation to informers in customs cases, said:

"Experience has convinced the officers of the Treasury Department that nothing is to be gained by a niggardly policy regarding the compensation to be awarded to informers in customs cases. Information of this kind must often be accepted by the department from persons who communicate the facts at the risk of the enmity of the parties implicated and of consequent loss or damage. Nor is it to be expected that energy and courage will be exercised by persons outside the Government service in the ascertainment and exposure of fraudulent operations against the revenue laws, except under the prospect of final recognition and reward.

"It is the policy of the present administration to welcome any information which shall lead to the detection and conviction of persons guilty of fraudulent practices affecting the revenue and to award suitable compensation to the persons who may have given the original clue to the identification of the criminals and the recovery of duties. As an instance of this disposition may be cited a recent incident wherein a conspiracy to smuggle a valuable lot of diamonds was frustrated and a large amount was collected from the forfeiture and sale of the diamonds. The commercial agency which furnished the facts was awarded $1,500 of the proceeds in recognition of its services to the Government.

"Under existing law the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay to persons furnishing information as to frauds on the revenue such compensation as he deems proper, not exceeding $5,000."

OFFER OF ARMOR REJECTED

Work on the Three Battleships Can Continue Without It for the Present.

CONSTRUCTION WILL PROCEED.

Secretary Long Doubtful of His Authority to Commit the Government to an Indefinite Expenditure for the Diagonal Armor.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary Long has rejected the offer of the armor companies to supply the diagonal armor for the three battleships, Alabama, Wisconsin, and Illinois, now building, at a price to be fixed hereafter by the Navy Department.

The companies made this offer under the impression that, as the armor of this kind is entirely within the hull and superstructure of the ships, the failure of the Government to procure it would stop the work of the shipbuilders entirely. Therefore, while they refuse to furnish all of the armor needed at the price fixed by Congress, they undertook to supply the diagonal armor, leaving the price afterward to be adjusted.

Secretary Long, however, has found that it will be possible to go on with the work of building the ships and allow armor to be placed later on. As the act of Congress had pointed out the course to be pursued in the event of the failure of the armor companies to accept the price fixed for armor, he has decided to decline the offer.

PRICES FOR ARMOR PLATE.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—According to the latest information in the Navy Department concerning the prices paid abroad for armor plate for warships, the highest price is paid by Italy, which gave as high as $600 a ton in 1896 for plates. The Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies received something like $575 a ton in 1896. In 1893 they were paid $650. This price was for nickel steel, Harveyized. Dillinger (German) supplied Russia with Harveyized plates in 1896 for about $530 a ton. Krupp got almost as much from Russia in the same year for plates of the same quality of steel.

Since 1893, when the nickel steel and Harveyized method were adopted abroad, the European founders have all increased their prices for armor plate. In 1894 the Bethlehem Company made a contract for a small supply of nickel steel, Harveyized, for Russia, at $250 a ton, as they insist, to introduce it. At all events, in 1895 they received a contract for armor plate from Russia at $525 a ton.

All the contracts for armor plate of which the Navy Department has any knowledge in the year 1896 exceeded $450 a ton. Le Creusot (French) sold nickel steel armor, Harveyized, to foreign customers in 1895 for $475, to which point it had risen from $400 in 1893.

ARMOR PLATE EXPENSIVE.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt Says It Would Be Folly for the Government to Make It.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, who was a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the Forty-ninth Congress, and who is also an expert on the manufacture of steel, said yesterday that if the Government should attempt to make its own armor plate, it would cost the people from two to five times as much as it now costs when bought from private firms.

"This is a subject," said Mr. Hewitt, "about which it is difficult to talk without some feeling. The proposition to establish a Government armor plant is just what we might expect from the present Congress. It is just the kind of nonsense that might issue from an insane asylum. No one who knows anything about the manufacture of steel armor plate would have thought seriously about such a foolish thing. The matter came up in Congress when I was on the Naval Committee, as it is always coming up. At that time I helped to kill the absurd idea, by showing that the Government could not possibly make armor plate as cheaply as it could be made by private manufacturers. It is just as absurd now.

"In the first place, there would be the enormous cost of the plant. This would amount to at least $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 if put up by private individuals, but to very much more than that if put up by the Government. Now, no firm could afford to put up an armor plant and take the chances of getting the Government contracts, because it would not pay even if the firm got all the contracts. When Secretary Whitney made the contract with Carnegie and the latter put up his extensive plant at the cost of millions, I thought it meant ruin. It may be possible that Mr. Carnegie manufactured enough plate to recoup. I hope he did, because he took chances that I should not begin to take in any business enterprise. I understand, however, that he has sold his armor plant to Russia. If he has done so, he is even a better business man than I thought him. Mr. Carnegie's plant at Pittsburg and the plant of the Bethlehem Company are the only ones in this country.

"The cost of steel ingots is what is misleading the United States Government. Congressmen seem to think that because steel ingots can be bought in the open market for $20 a ton $300 a ton is enough to pay for steel armor. Between the $20 and the $300 are numerous other items of expense—expert labor and consummate skill, the tremendous outlay in establishing the plant, and the many risks that must be taken; among which are the failure to get work under the peculiar haphazard way in which the Government is conducted and the abandonment of heavy armor for battleships. Armor plate has been offered to the Government for $425 a ton. If the Government undertakes to manufacture the plate it will find the cost to be about $2,000 a ton. Besides the cost of the plant, it would be more expensive for the Government to make plate, because it would not have the economies and meet competition as individuals do. Even if it manufactured plate for years, and sheathed the entire navy, to be in its own armor, the cost would far exceed $425 a ton.

"But there is another element of chance which is becoming daily more like a probability. This is the abandonment of heavy steel armor. It is the opinion of many experts that the extreme limit has been reached, and that some other instrument or engine of war will take the place of battleships. Mr. Maxim is one of these experts. He is thoroughly practical, and whatever he says is very apt to be true. He claims that the aerial torpedo will knock the battleship to pieces. In the face of this tremendous outlay in establishing a plant, of the great expense attending the making of plate by the Government, and of the probability that by the time such a costly plant could be got into good working order there would be no further use for it, it would be the height of folly for the United States to embark in the manufacture of armor. It would be equal to the tariff policy, which has now reached the limit of inflation, and must burst if any attempt be made to put more wind into it.

"I am glad to see that Secretary Long has selected two good men for the commission—Commodore Howell, commandant at the League Island Navy Yard, and Capt. McCormick of the Norfolk Navy Yard. They are thoroughly competent, and my expectation is that they will make an exhaustive investigation, and report that the Government cannot make armor plate as cheaply as it can buy it of private manufacturers.

"The question as to the use of nickel steel or Harveyized steel hardly enters into the general problem of cost. The main expense is the steel armor, as the treatment to convert it into the one or the other kind of plate is not expensive."

REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AMERICA

Five States Sign the Treaty Which May Become Effective Sept. 15.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—William Myers Little, Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, sends a copy of the treaty that has been signed by the representatives of the five Central American Republics of Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador. This treaty was signed June 15, and is expected to go into effect September 15 if ratified by that time.

The union is named the Republic of Central America, and the countries forming it will now take the name of States.

The government of the new republic is vested in a Chief of States, who is to be taken from each of the States in their alphabetical order, and shall hold office for one year. A Council composed of two representatives from each State, with the Chief of States, shall constitute the Government. Alliances of defense and preservation for all the States are provided, and the expenses of Government and of war are to be assessed by the Council.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. John H. Johnson.

Capt. John H. Johnson of the Eighth Police Precinct, Brooklyn, died of consumption yesterday at his home, 514 Ninth Street, after a lingering illness.

Capt. Johnson was born in Aurora, Ill., in 1844. He enlisted at the breaking out of the war, and served as chief of scouts under Gen. Sheridan, whose life he afterward saved. At the close of the war he came to Brooklyn and entered the police service as a patrolman. In 1875 he was made a Sergeant, and subsequently he was promoted to a Captaincy.

Capt. Johnson was Junior Vice Commander of the U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, and when Gen. Grant died he was one of the escort of honor. He was also a member of Greenwood Lodge, F. and A. M., the Association of Masonic Veterans, and the Cavalry Association of America. He had been a policeman for thirty years, and never had a charge preferred against him. Capt. Johnson is survived by his widow, a daughter, and a sister.

The funeral will take place on Sunday. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

John P. Lovell.

John P. Lovell, head of the well-known firm of the John P. Lovell Arms Company of Boston, died at his Summer home, in Cottage City, Mass., yesterday morning, after a short illness following an attack of apoplexy.

Mr. Lovell was seventy years of age and a resident of East Weymouth, Mass. He was well known to every sporting goods dealer throughout the country. The company of which he was the founder was one of the largest of its kind in the United States. He was a practical gunsmith, having learned the trade with A. B. Fairbanks of Boston. Mr. Lovell held the office of President of the Savings Bank of East Weymouth, Mass., for a number of years. In 1894 he represented the Weymouth district in the Legislature, and at the time of his death was a Director of the East Weymouth Savings Bank and South Shore Masonic Mutual Reserve Association, and was also a member of the Freemasons, Odd Fellows, and other societies.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES MACKINTOSH died yesterday at his home, 247 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, from debility incident to old age. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1823, and came to this country in 1851. He engaged in the shipping trade in Hoboken and retired upon a competency ten years ago. One daughter survives him, his wife and two sons having died several years ago.

DAVID WARNER, often styled the "Democratic War Horse," died yesterday at his home at Mabbelsville, Dutchess County, aged eight-one years. He was a familiar figure at all local and State Democratic conventions. He was once appointed by Gov. Tilden to fill an unexpired term as Sheriff of his county. He was a member of Shekemeko Lodge, F. and A. M. He was unmarried.

JOHN M. HELCK, a well-known citizen of Callicoon, Sullivan County, and for many years prominent in Democratic politics, died at the home of his son-in-law, Frank Harding, cashier of the Orange County Trust and Safe Deposit Company, in Middletown, yesterday. Mr. Helck was a Presidential Elector for Cleveland in 1884 and an unsuccessful candidate for the same office for Greeley in 1872.

LYDIA ANN VISSCHER, a descendant of one of the oldest Dutch families, died suddenly at Albany on July 25. Her ancestor, Harmen Visscher, was born in Hoorn, Holland, in 1619, and settled in Beverwyck in 1678. Her grandfather, Matthew Visscher, (as Captain,) led the Albany militia to the war in 1776. Her father, Sebastian Visscher, was Colonel of the Eighty-ninth Regiment, State militia. Both were lawyers of high standing, holding also many offices of public trust in Albany.

SIDNEY MAXWELL WINTRINGHAM, twenty-nine years old, died at his residence, 201 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Wednesday, after a lingering illness from consumption. He was a son of the late Sidney Wintringham, Jr., whom he succeeded in the wholesale wine business formerly located at 35 Broad Street. He was at one time a prominent member of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., in which he served his time. He leaves a wife and son.

A VANDERBILT GRANDCHILD.

Daughter Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney at Newport.

NEWPORT, July 29.—An important event in the cottage colony to-day was the birth at an early hour this morning of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

This is the first grandchild in the Vanderbilt family, and it is understood that it is to be named Alice, after Mrs. Vanderbilt. The mother and child at last report were getting along nicely.

CURIOUS FISH AT GLEN ISLAND

Two kangaroo fish, a male and a female, and two wapsies, captured in Long Island Sound, are attracting considerable attention in the aquarium at Glen Island. Both species frequent Southern waters, but are seldom seen as far North as New York.

The kangaroo fish, known to scientists as the Siphostoma Foscum, are so called from the custom of the male fish to carry the little ones about in his pouch until they are strong enough to care for themselves. The couple in the aquarium have three little ones, and the appearance of their three little heads peeking from their place of safety is comical.

The peculiarity of the wapsies is their transparency. Almost all their bones can be seen as they dart hither and thither in play in the water.

MRS. ASTOR OPENS THE SEASON.

Dinner at Beechwood to the Leading Newport Cottagers.

NEWPORT, July 29.—Mrs. William Astor opened the season, socially speaking, when she gave a dinner to-night at Beechwood to twenty-five of the leading cottagers.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Can

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
49 WILLIAM STREET.
E. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
Members New York Stock Exchange.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
Telephone, Nos. 2157 and 2158 CorUandt.

FINANCIAL.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co.

The Hocking Coal and R.R. Co.

To the Holders of Joint Six Per Cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bonds, bearing date July 1, 1884:

At the request of a large number of the holders of the said Joint Six per cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bonds of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company and the Hocking Coal and Railroad Company, the undersigned have agreed to act as a Bondholders' Protective Committee under an agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New York.

Holders of the said bonds are urged to take prompt action by the deposit of their bonds with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY.

THE TIME FOR DEPOSIT HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO JULY 31, AFTER WHICH DATE A PENALTY WILL BE EXACTED.

ROBERT MACLAY,
JULES S. BACHE,
WILLIAM D. BARBOUR,
CHARLES C. EDEY,
GEORGE H. HOLT,
} Bondholders' Protective Committee.

WM. B. RANDALL, Secretary,
66 Broadway, New York.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Counsel.

To the holders of certificates, issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, upon the deposit of

1st Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railway Co

The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Co. having been reorganized, subject to the Mortgage securing the Oregon Short Line Bonds, and without any disturbance thereof, notice is hereby given, that upon the presentation, at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, of the certificates issued upon the deposits of said Oregon Short Line Bonds and the payment of ten dollars per bond, the amount of bonds mentioned in said certificates will be delivered to bearer.

R. C. MARTIN, Chairman.

To the Four Per Cent. and Five Per Cent. Bondholders of the

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company

and Six Per Cent. Bondholders of the

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company and Hocking Coal and Railroad Co.

Referring to our notice of FEBRUARY 25, 1897, further notice is now given to all holders of the above-described bonds that same must be deposited with us not later than AUGUST 14, 1897, in order to participate in any plan of reorganization. Deposits after that date, if received at all, will be subject to such penalties as we may determine.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 20th, 1897.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO.
7 PER CENT. BONDS
MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.

Holders of the above Bonds are advised that, until further notice, they can have such Bonds extended at 4½ per cent. to July 1, 1941, upon the payment of $30 per $1,000 Bond.

Bondholders desiring to avail themselves of this privilege should forward their Bonds with all unmatured coupons attached and a cheque for the amount charged for extension to the undersigned, from whom any further information desired can be obtained.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.

Thirty dollars, ($30,) being the full amount of Warrant No. 1 from the above described Certificates will be paid on August 1, 1897, upon surrender of said warrant at our office, 23 Wall Street, New York, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
38 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 69 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Another day of disappointment for the reactionists—another day in which security markets have grown broader and stronger. Yesterday's record was in many senses satisfactory. Not merely were quotations added to, but there was importance and there was influence in the fact that further defeats were meted out to the raiding contingent which lately has undertaken to possess itself of the Stock Exchange and all its machinery.

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Practically every stock fairly active—and that list is longer now than it has been for many a month—gained something in yesterday's market. Stocks most active were strongest, though in some parts of the market comparatively small transactions were sufficient to cause smart advances.

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About 28,000 shares of Sugar Trust stock were traded in—less than half of the recent average, a fact which is rather suggestive in the face of the bitter bear batteries trained against the stock. If half the doleful tales doing bear duty were but half true Sugar Trust stock ought to be in a harum-scarum state of nervousness and wild activity instead of shrinking into relative inconspicuousness. It looks much as if the holders of Sugar Trust stock were really not inclined to worry themselves into a panic because the "deadly" tariff just enacted is going to be only 30 per cent. more favorable to the Sugar Trust than was the similarly deadly tariff under whose destructive influence the Sugar Company has been paying 12 per cent. annual dividends and accumulating millions of surplus. All of which proves—as every academic bear in Wall Street is chorusing—all of which proves that the holders of Sugar Trust stock are unreasonable.

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A significant feature in the market's current development appears in activity among shares which have been neglected, railway and industrial stocks selling at moderate prices, and which till now have not had much share in the current improvement. Among such stocks are Atchison preferred, Southern Railway preferred, Chesapeake and Ohio, Kansas and Texas preferred, Tennessee Coal, and General Electric. The vim with which movements in some of these have begun is popularly regarded in the Street as promising encouraging results.

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Railway earnings are improving. Scarcely a day passes without the appearance of some statement significant of better conditions in the railway world. And the harvests of 1897 are as yet only beginning to move.

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Government bonds were strong and the fours of 1925 made another high record, $21,000 selling at 126¾, an advance of ¼. There were also sales of $20,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112¼ and $2,000 fives, coupon, at 115.

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In State bonds, $3,000 Alabama, Class A, sold at 106½, $10,000 Tennessee Settlement threes at 83@82¾, and $2,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s, of 1991, at 64½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	¾	Iowa Central	½
Atch., T. & S. F.	½	Iowa Central pf.	½
Canada Southern	1½	Laclede Gas pf.	1½
Canadian Pacific	½	Mich. Cent.	1
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Chi., C. & St. L.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Nat. Starch	¾
Col. & Hock. Coal, all iss. pd.	½	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	1¾
Consol. Tob. pf.	2	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	2½
Consol. Gas	½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Consol. Gas pf.	½	N. Y. & West. pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Or. Ry. & Nav. pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Southern pf.	⅞
Flint & P. M. pf.	2¾	Tenn. C. & I.	⅝
General Electric	1⅛	Wabash pf.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	1⅛	N. Y., S. & W.	⅞
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	1¼
Atl. Coast L.	½	P., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Brook. R. T.	1	Pullman Car	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Stand. R. & T.	1½
D., L. & W.	½	U. S. Rubber	⅞
N. J. Central	⅞	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¼

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., Col. & Pac. 1st	2	Kings Co. El. 1st	2
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1	Mo. Pac. con.	2
Det., M. & M. 1st	1	Mo. Pac. col. 5s	4
Erie 1st con.	1	Rock Isl. deb. 5s	1
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	1⅜	St. L. & I. M. 5s	2¼
Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d	1⅞	St. L. & I. M. 5s, sta.	1
		U. P. ext. S.F. 8s, tr.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Brook. R. T. 5s	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	2⅜
M., K. & T. of T. 1st	1⅜		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 1½@2 per cent. for sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $100,588,151; balances, $5,084,721; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $544,374.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount in the open market, ¾@⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were 4.86⅛@4.86⅜ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@4.87⅝ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling ⅛c premium. St. Louis—par.

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Again yesterday the New York money market was practically featureless. The demand for accommodation continues light, while there is a plentiful supply everywhere. In the commercial paper market the buyers are not as many as they have been, but there is still a demand for bills large enough to keep the market bare of all choice paper.

Call money yesterday was dull, 1 per cent. being the rate for all loans. Time money was stagnant.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares closed strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 57½; Reading, ⅝, to 12⅝; Erie first preferred, ½, to 37⅜; Atchison, ¼, to 14⅜; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 73⅝, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 90⅝. Declined—New York Central, ⅝, to 104¼. Illinois Central sold at 103, Erie at 16, and Pennsylvania at 54⅞. British consols were firm at 112 15-16 for money and 113 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £15,000 bullion on balance. The rate of discount was unchanged at 2 per cent. The weekly statement of the bank shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased, £269,000; circulation increased, £45,000; bullion decreased, $224,357; other securities decreased, £559,000; other deposits decreased, £655,000; public deposits decreased, £171,000; notes reserve decreased, £235,000; Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 50.59 per cent., is now 50.90 per cent., compared with a decline from 50.46 per cent. to 50.39 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased, 3,400,000f; Treasury accounts current increased, 13,500,000f; gold on hand increased, 3,750,000f; bills discounted increased, 38,100,000f; silver on hand increased, 725,000f. Paris advices quote rentes at 104f 80c, and exchange on London at 25f 10c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 189.50, in Lisbon at 47½, and in Rome at 104.95. Berlin exchange on London was 20 marks 35½ pfg.

NEW MARKET FAVORITES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES quoted a Stock Exchange broker in that city about a month ago as saying of the stock market and its prospects of improvement: "Wall Street is in for a boom that will last and grow bigger and bigger; everybody's appetite for profits will be satisfied; this is only breakfast time."

That broker by this time is, we imagine, enjoying a twenty-four-course dinner, with rare old vintages percolating through it at every pore.—Chicago Tribune.

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This broker epicurean is Mr. Henry Allen. Mr. Allen's views as quoted in THE TIMES received much attention for the spirited way in which they declared faith in the market improvement, which has since lifted quotations materially. Sugar Trust then was then down around 125, and it has since been above 145; and most of the standard railway shares have all gone up substantially, even if less theatrically.

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"I see no reason," said Mr. Allen to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, "to change my confidence in the security market's betterment. Many of our cleverest traders, including some who are usually among the shrewdest, have failed to profit by the advances we have been having; and from them we are having a good deal of 'sour grapes' philosophy fired at us. Despite such opposition, however, the market takes care of itself in a way which daily makes it clearer and clearer that the best elements of the buying public are active, and that purchases are made with an intelligent understanding of current business conditions. The buying discernible in Wall Street in this movement has not been the buying of merely professional plungers; it has been buying warranted by conservative calculations—buying based on facts; and such buying is buying that has consequence in it.

"It may be that some of our prominent stocks have reached a point where for a while they will rest. But in any activity they are bound to go higher; the present market has reached the point where dullness will not produce weakness. There is too much confidence identified with this market to permit serious setbacks. Within the last few days we have had an illustration of how little is to be accomplished by the raiding processes which formerly were sufficient to knock quotations to pieces whenever a few operators cared to act in combination. Practically throughout this week every conspicuous stock on the list has been under pressure; and the most significant result is shown in a doubling of the short interest. Good generalship has been shown in recent raids quite equal to what used to be displayed when quotations were nervously responsive to attack. But, aside from catching a few stray stop orders close up against the market's top, all the bear manoeuvring has been futile and devoid of accomplishment. No trader on the short side since the present market started to broaden and grow stronger has been able to earn commissions. Guessing on the short side of the present market has been more expensive than any Wall Street guessing for many a long day.

"There seems to be developing a disposition (upon the part of operators whom it has been profitable to follow) to take hold of some of the more meritorious of the lower-priced shares; and probably the market, for a while, at least, will give prominence to specialties among the railway and industrial stocks, which, while selling much below their par value, have in them possibilities for vast improvement, thanks to benefits assured by the tremendous crops at hand and the attending business activity which must quickly result from the movement and marketing of these crops. There are many such stocks representing progressive and prudent management, many such stocks which are just now especially attractive to both the speculator and the investor.

"I believe confidently that our market improvement is now only fairly under way. If we have reactions, and even if such reactions should be sharper than any we have so far had, it seems to me as though their appearance will but add to opportunities for money making in the market."

GRANGER ENTERPRISE.

The announcement of the awarding of a large European contract to the General Electric Company bears out a forecast made on this page some days ago. THE NEW YORK TIMES stated at that time that such a contract was being negotiated and that the announcement of General Electric's capture of it would shortly be made.

The same insider who authorized that statement now authorizes another. One of the larger of the Western railroads is about to adopt the third-rail system of electric motive power on one of its most important divisions on a much larger scale than has been done by the New York and New Haven Road in the East. Representatives of this Western road have been in New England for some time watching the operation of the New Haven's innovation, and now they have begun to negotiate with the General Electric for such equipment as they will need, estimates for the work having already been furnished. Approximately, $2,000,000 is involved.

BURLINGTON'S GOOD SHOWING.

Burlington's statement for the month of June was given out yesterday. It showed gross earnings of $3,022,000, an increase of nearly $300,000, and net earnings of $951,861, an increase of $144,140. There is a surplus over charges of $61,361, against a deficit of $73,886 in June, 1896, an increase of $135,248.

This completes Burlington's half year. Figures for the six months ending June 30 show an increase in gross of $1,350,000, and in net of $1,281,605. Over and above the charges there is a surplus of $938,695, against a deficit last year of $289,563, thus making an increase in surplus of $1,228,258. The surplus is equal to 1.2 per cent. on the stock.

It is figured out that in the twelve months ending June 30 Burlington has earned net, after deducting charges and sinking funds, $3,702,272. Other income is estimated at about $400,000, making the total earnings applicable to the stock nearly $4,100,000, which is just 5 per cent. on the stock for the year.

WIRED TO CHICAGO.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.—Strongest interests are buying Rock Island and say: "We should not be buyers of Rock Island at these prices if we were not fully satisfied with earning prospects. We bought freely because the stock is going considerably higher." The receipts of wheat at Kansas City Monday were 530 cars, against 50 cars last year, which shows that the movement of Winter wheat has begun, and that very soon it will be pronounced. Then earnings will be very large.

Bell & Co.—The advance in the coalers is undoubtedly due to some scheme of the Morgan interests to bring about more system in the anthracite trade. Practically all the companies are now under one control, and there are only the individual operators to be dealt with. The Susquehanna and Hudson deal is still unconfirmed, but there seems to be something in it.

Day & Heaton.—Granger stocks look tired and full, while the anthracites are strong on good buying. Flower party said to be borrowing Sugar last few days.

GREAT WESTERN IN BOSTON.

The activity in Chicago Great Western stock in New York has attracted so much attention in Boston that quotations for it are now being made on the local Exchange there. The first Boston transaction in Chicago Great Western was made on Wednesday at 10⅝.

The Boston Traveler, in commenting on the new acquisition, says that Chicago Great Western has many friends in that city, and that appreciation of the property's excellent prospects will probably bring about considerable activity in the stock in Boston.

THE RISE OF THE TIDE.

Says The Minneapolis Tribune:

"We expect to see a steady improvement in all lines of business from now on.

"There have been indications of the rising tide for several weeks.

"The feature of the grain market is rising prices in the face of enlarged product, a condition not often witnessed. The strength is caused by the foreign demand, a circumstance which tends to infuse life into all other departments of trade, for a big crop and large exports of cereals mean a continued heavy balance of trade in our favor. There must, after the cargoes now on the way have reached port, necessarily be a marked dropping off in imports of merchandise, as merchants are heavily stocked up, consequently the products we export for the next year will mean almost net cash to us.

"Whether the advance has been too rapid or not remains to be seen. Receipts from Winter wheat sections may be expected to increase heavily from this time on."

ONE OF MANY SIGNS.

Dealers in flour milling machinery and supplies report a very active week. Not only are they busy on sales of supplies to refit old plants, but there are occasional large orders also for complete new outfits. Most of the latter are for the Winter wheat districts of Tennessee and Kentucky, as well as southwest and west. The sale of supplies for the refitting of grain elevators, &c., is excellent. In many parts of the country it is found necessary to make additions to old plants, and the aggregate of such business makes fair activity among the handlers of this class of machinery in Chicago.—Chicago Times-Herald.

SUNSHINE ON THE COMMON.

Celebrating the smallness of the stock market reaction, the financial editor of The Boston Journal says:

Steam must at times escape and fires run low. A full head on forever would bring disaster. The course of the market has been a straight one, and the time made excellent. A few stops along the line to take on passengers and to unload freight does it good. Tuesday much steam was blown off and not a few passengers got aboard. The destination is not yet reached, and the knowing ones are happy, while those who declare that the reaction must come are wondering whether they know anything about the stock market after all the years of study they have given it. They have gone short way below the present prices, basing their action upon past conduct of markets presumed to have been similar in character to the one of to-day. Many have been shaken out, and what is more, those who have waited for a decline are largely in the market now. All this is healthful in its bearing upon the future. Those who have bought with belief of a higher level are not so easily frightened that the reaction has affected them. These investors are in to stay for some time, and they furnish the stamina. As soon as the movement of the crops begins to be reflected in railroad earnings it is natural to look for buying on a large scale by those who are reticent at the moment. Taking everything at its worst, there is very little that can be said to be unfavorable.

Out of the darkness there came light, and the bear is wearing blue glasses. He looked until he lost his eyesight for a reaction that would stay put and now he has witnessed a market with strength enough to satisfy all.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	192	193
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	78	80
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	1	2
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	71	73
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	172	175
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	113	117
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	170	190
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	39	42
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	43	45
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	27	31
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	120	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad	140½	150
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	15¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	81	82
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	74	76
Union Ferry stock	63	64
Union Ferry 5s	104½	105½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend	152	155
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	72	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	80	82
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101½	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y., ex div.	255	265
Grand Rapids Gas stock	72	73
Mutual Gas Company of New York	260	270
Madison (Wis.) stock, ex div.	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	89¾	90¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf., ex div.	115	116
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	105½	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	31	35
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	95	98
St. Paul Gas stock	49	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	110	112
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	121	123
Standard Gas, New York 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	26½	27
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee, ex div.	79½	80
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	101	102

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	30	31
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	57	62
Cramps' Ship Yard stock	55	62
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	18	22
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	75	79
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	48	52
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	87
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	332
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust	307	309
Trenton Potteries	11	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	51	54
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	155	156
Worthington Pump pf.	80	84

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	40	53
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	41⅜	47¼
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	112
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	21½	22
Trow Directory pf.	32	37

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,730	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
100	Am. Cotton Oil	17½	17½	17½	17½
10,790	Am. Sug. Refs.	138½	139¼	137½	137⅝
1,800	Am. Tobacco	83⅝	83⅝	82½	82⅝
300	Atl. T. & S. F.	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14¾
1,270	A., T. & S. F. pf.	28⅝	29½	28⅝	29
200	Bay State Gas	14⅜	14⅜	14	14
430	Brooklyn R. T.	32⅝	33	32	33
20	Canada South	51½	52¼	51½	52¼
930	Chicago Gas	98½	98⅝	97⅝	97⅝
3,890	C., R. I. & P.	82⅝	82⅞	81⅞	82
9,370	C., B. & Q.	88⅝	89	88	88
9,800	C., M. & St. P.	88¼	88⅝	87⅜	87½
360	Central of N. J.	91	91	90	90
520	Ches. & Ohio	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅝
20	C., C., C. & St. L.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
40	Chi. & Northw.	117½	117½	117½	117½
10	Del. & Hudson	118⅞	118⅞	118⅝	118⅝
7,520	Gen. Electric	34⅞	36¼	34⅝	35½
3,710	Louis. & Nash.	55⅝	55⅞	54⅞	54⅞
230	Manhattan	93⅝	94½	93⅞	93⅞
1,080	Mo. Pacific	26⅝	26⅞	26¼	26⅝
100	Mo., K. & T. pf.	35	35	35	35
50	Mobile & Ohio	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼
30	N. Y. Central	102	102½	102	102½
250	N. Y., O. & W.	16⅜	16⅝	16	16
10	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
310	Nor. Pac. pf.	42¼	42⅝	42⅛	42⅜
80	Pacific Mail	31¼	31¾	31	31
3,780	Reading	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜
50	Reading 1st pf.	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
70	Southern Ry.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
1,810	Southern pf.	31⅞	32¼	31⅝	32⅛
20	Stand. R. & T.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
230	Tenn. C. & I.	26⅜	26⅝	25½	25⅝
180	Texas Pacific	12	12⅛	12	12⅛
20	Union Pacific	8¼	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
100	Wabash	7	7	7	7
730	Wabash pf.	17¼	17⅞	17¼	17⅝
1,270	West. Union	86	86⅛	84⅞	84⅞
62,300					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	55⅜	55⅝	55½	55½
4,000	Brook. R. T. 5s	87½	87½	87¼	87¼
15,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	64½	64½	64	64
2,000	Nassau El. 1st	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
12,000	Texas Pac. 2d	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅝
$53,000					

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58@59c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½@47c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 341,025.83 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 26½d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$2,079,747
Exports in the same period	25,082,966
Net exports	$23,003,219
Net exports, 1896	30,751,604
Net exports, 1895	13,732,176
Net exports, 1894	62,276,745
Net exports, 1893	57,687,787

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On the Stock Exchange 600 shares of Phenix sold at .07. On the Consolidated Exchange 1,500 shares of Brunswick sold at .12, 800 Mount Rosa at .09, 100 Mollie Gibson at .35, 1,000 Pharmacist at .10, and 400 Portland at .81. On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of Annetta sold at 42¾@43¼, 1,000 Miami at .33¾@.33½@.34, 1,400 Crippie Creek consolidated at .08¾@.08¼, 1,800 Creede and Cripple Creek at .01@.01½, 5,000 Cannon Ball at .009¼@.01@.008¾, 100 Gold Cliff at .20, 3,300 Jack Pot at .05½@.06 @.05½, and 2,100 Jefferson at .08@.07½@.08¼.

THE NATIONAL BANKS

STATEMENTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 23, 1897.

All National Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 4,567.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
HIDE AND LEATHER NAT. BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 23d, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,019,414.74
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	165.40
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	430,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	64,626.88
Stocks, securities, &c.	233,953.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	7,500.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	25,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	386,150.12
Due from State banks and bankers	27,567.61
Checks and other cash items	13,498.36
Exchanges for Clearing House	80,049.65
Notes of other National banks	1,520.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	340.06
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $265,092	
Legal-tender notes 42,430	307,522.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent of circulation)	19,350.00
Total	$2,616,657.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	75,663.17
National bank notes outstanding	387,060.00
Due to other National banks	345,154.38
Due to State banks and bankers	57,522.95
Individual deposits subject to check	1,154,631.20
Demand certificates of deposit	808.00
Certified checks	45,878.12
Total	$2,616,657.82

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of July, 1897. JNO. F. ZIEFLE,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 16, N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
S. P. MENDEL,
WM. G. HOOPLE,
D. S. RAMSAY,
} Directors.

[No. 5,003.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 29, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16½	17	2,100	American Cotton Oil..	17	17½	16¾	17	+ ¼
67	67¾	950	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	66½	67¾	66½	67¾	+1⅜
13⅝	13¼	1,703	American Spirits Mfg.	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
32¼	32½	1,270	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	32¼	32¾	32	32⅜	− ⅛
137¾	138	27,815	American Sugar Refs.	139	139½	137	138	+ ¾
111	112	559	Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	111	111¾	110¾	111¾	+ ¾
82⅜	82½	14,490	American Tobacco	83¾	83¾	82½	82¼	−1⅛
110½	111½	405	American Tobacco pf..	112	112	111½	111½	− ½
14	14½	3,805	At., T. & S. F.	14	14¼	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
28⅝	28¾	42,588	At., T. & S. F. pf....	28¼	29¼	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅝
9⅞	10	200	Baltimore & Ohio....	10	10	9¾	9⅞	− ⅛
3½	4¼	100	B. & O. Southw. pf....	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	.....
13½	13⅞	2,540	Bay State Gas	14½	14¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅜
32⅞	33⅛	9,100	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	33½	33½	31½	33	−1
117	118	1,115	Brooklyn Union Gas ..	117¼	117⅞	117¼	117⅜	− ¼
52½	52⅝	3,442	Canada Southern	51⅞	52⅝	51⅞	52⅜	+1⅛
71½	72¼	200	Canadian Pacific	72½	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
19½	19⅝	29,026	Chesapeake & Ohio....	18⅞	20	18¾	19⅝	+1⅛
88⅛	88¼	22,805	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	88¾	89	88	88½	.....
97⅛	98	4,675	Chicago Gas	98	98½	97⅜	98	.....
10⅜	10¾	11,980	Chicago Great Western	10⅜	10⅞	10¼	10½	+ ¼
87⅜	87¾	24,498	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	88½	88⅝	87⅜	87⅜	− ⅜
141¼	141⅞	111	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	141¾	141⅞	141⅜	141⅜	.....
117¼	117½	1,900	Chicago & Northw.....	117½	117⅝	117½	117½	.....
163	165	70	Chicago & Northw. pf.	165	164⅝	163	164⅜	.....
82½	82⅝	13,905	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	82¾	82⅞	81¾	82¼	− ⅜
28¾	29⅛	1,885	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	28¼	29⅜	28¼	29¼	+1¼
66	70	22	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65	65	65	65	.....
19½	20	1,361	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	18¾	19⅞	18¾	19¾	+ ⅞
3¾	4⅜	300	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	4⅜	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ½
3	3½	500	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
38¾	39¾	200	Consolidated Ice	39	39¾	39	39¾	+ ¼
90	91	375	Consolidated Ice pf...	89	90½	89	90¾	+2
170½	171½	2,495	Consolidated Gas Co..	170½	171¾	170½	171	+ ½
118	118¼	887	Delaware & Hudson....	118¾	118¾	117¾	117¾	−1
157	157⅞	233	Del., Lack. & West....	157½	157½	157½	157½	− ½
44⅜	45	600	Denver & R. G. pf....	44⅜	45	44⅜	45	+1
122¼	122½	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	+ ¼
15½	15¾	2,388	Erie	15½	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
37	37½	1,460	Erie 1st pf.....	37	37½	37	37¼	+ ¾
20¾	20⅞	100	Erie 2d pf.....	20½	20½	20¼	20½	.....
8	10	15	Flint & P. M.....	11	11	11	11	.....
29	32	600	Flint & P. M. pf.....	31	32¾	31	32¾	+2⅜
35¼	35⅜	18,101	General Electric	34⅜	36⅛	34½	35¼	+1½
100⅝	100⅞	1,456	Illinois Central	100½	101	100½	101	+ ½
7⅞	8	240	Iowa Central	8	8	8	8	+ ½
30½	32	125	Iowa Central pf.....	31½	31½	31½	31½	+1
29½	30	300	Laclede Gas	30	30	30	30	+ ¼
83	84	534	Laclede Gas pf.....	83	84	83	84	+1½
16½	17	200	Lake Erie & Western.	17	17	17	17	.....
71½	72	690	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71¾	72	71	71½	− ⅛
171	172	381	Lake Shore	171	171	171	171	.....
54⅞	55	16,885	Louisville & Nashville.	55½	55⅝	54⅜	55	+ ⅛
93⅞	94⅛	3,045	Manhattan Con.	94	94½	93⅜	93⅞	+ ⅛
101½	103	372	Michigan Central	102	102¼	102	102½	+1
24	24½	200	Minn. & St. Louis.....	24½	24½	24¼	24½	.....
85	86½	400	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	86	86	85½	86	+1
55¾	56	860	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf...	55½	57	54⅞	55½	− ¼
58	58	11	Minnesota Iron	59	59	59	59	.....
14⅜	14½	3,070	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	4,910	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	35¼	35½	35	35	.....
26¾	26⅞	7,505	Missouri Pacific	26¾	27	26¾	26¼	− ⅛
21¾	22¼	2,221	Mobile & Ohio.....	21⅜	22½	21	22	+1
34¼	34⅝	2,765	National Lead Co.....	34½	34⅝	33¾	34¼	− ¼
101	102	75	National Lead Co. pf...	102¼	102¼	100¾	101	.....
15	16	200	National Linseed Oil..	15¾	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
6	8	500	National Starch	6	6	6	6	+ ⅝
62	65	50	National Starch 1st pf.	65	65	65	65	.....
25	30	142	National Starch 2d pf.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+1¾
89⅞	90¼	4,560	New Jersey Central....	91	91	89½	90⅛	− ⅞
101⅞	102	1,500	New York Central	102⅜	102⅜	101⅞	102	− ⅛
89¾	90½	200	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.....	90	90¾	90	90¾	+2½
114½	115½	100	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	115¼	116	115¼	115¼	+ ⅞
13¾	14	285	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14	14	14	14	.....
33¾	34¼	210	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	34¼	34¼	34	34	− ⅛
13¾	13⅞	500	N. Y., Sus. & West....	14	14	13½	13½	−1¼
33½	34	2,335	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf....	35	35	33½	33¾	+1
30¼	30¾	226	Norfolk & West. pf....	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	.....
4⅜	4¾	1,400	North American	4⅞	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	.....
14¾	14¾	757	Northern Pacific	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	.....
42	42¼	2,819	Northern Pacific pf....	42⅜	42⅜	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	16⅝	5,707	Ontario & Western....	16⅜	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
24	25	150	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	24½	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
62½	63¼	1,340	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	64	65	63	63	+1
18¼	18¼	1,140	Oregon Short Line	18	19	18	18¼	+ ¼
30⅞	31	6,870	Pacific Mail	30¾	31⅜	30⅝	30⅞	− ⅛
1⅜	1⅞	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
14¾	14⅞	1,000	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	14⅞	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
52	54	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	53	53	53	53	−1
169	170¼	531	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	170¾	171	170	170	− ½
24½	24½	13,655	Reading	24⅝	24⅞	24	24⅜	− ⅛
52⅜	52⅝	12,440	Reading 1st pf.....	53	53¼	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅛
30½	30⅝	4,630	Reading 2d pf.....	30½	30⅝	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
4½	4⅝	150	St. J. & G. I.	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
38¾	39¼	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
11	12	50	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
47⅝	47⅞	600	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	48	48	47⅝	47⅝	− ⅛
17¼	17¼	450	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	17	17	17	17	− ⅛
10¾	11	310	St. Louis Southw. pf..	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
63¾	65⅞	4,500	St. Paul & Omaha.....	66	66½	65⅝	65¾	− ⅛
16	17	400	Southern Pacific	16½	16½	16⅛	16¼	− ¼
9¾	9⅞	6,590	Southern Railway	9⅝	9⅞	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
32⅛	32¼	23,979	Southern Railway pf..	31⅝	32¾	31½	32¼	+ ⅞
7½	8¼	2,697	Standard R. & T.....	8⅜	8½	7½	7¾	−1⅝
25¼	25⅝	9,745	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	25¼	26⅛	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
12	12¼	4,015	Texas Pacific	12⅜	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	7⅞	1,810	Union Pacific	8	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
27⅜	28	600	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	27⅜	28	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
8	8¼	920	United States Leather.	8	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
62⅞	63¼	550	U. S. Leather pf.....	62¾	63	62¾	63	.....
13¼	13¾	1,837	United States Rubber.	15	15	13½	14	− ½
56¾	58	1,367	U. S. Rubber pf.....	58	58	57	57	−2¾
7	7¼	720	Wabash	6¾	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
17¾	18	11,295	Wabash pf.....	17⅝	18	17	17⅞	+ ⅛
106	110	12	Wells-Fargo Express ..	109	109	109	109	.....
85¾	85¾	3,938	Western Union Tel. ..	86	86¼	85¾	85¾	.....
1⅛	1⅝	255	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	.....
5	6¾	70	Wheeling & L. E. pf..	4¾	6	4¾	6	.....
1¼	2	400	Wisconsin Central	1½	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
Sales.....		441,271						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97½	....	Col. Fuel & I. pf..	80	....	Mexican Central..	7⅛	7⅝
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112¼	C., H. V. & T. pf.	15	20	Mex. Nat. certfs..	1¾	1½
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113¾	Com. Cable.....	175	..	Morris & Essex...	167	170
4s, r., 1925	112⅝	113⅝	Consol. Coal.....	38	..	New Central Coal.	5	8
4s, c., 1925	112⅝	113⅝	Del. & R. G.....	11¾	11¾	N. Y. & N. H....	174½	176
5s, r., 1904	113½	114	D. M. & Ft. D....	11½	12½	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
5s, c., 1904	114¾	115¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	1st pf.....	65	75
Currency 6s, 1898	101¾	..	Dul., S. S. & A...	2½	3½	Norfolk Southern.	60	70
Currency 6s, 1899	104¾	..	D., S. S. & A. pf..	6	7	Nor. & West.....	11	12
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	..	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	110½	..	Northwest. Tel....	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	Erie Tel. & Tel....	65	..	Ohio Southern.....	4	5
			Erv. & T. H.....	18	22	Ont. Mining.....	4	6
Adams Express....	153	156	Ev. & T. H. pf....	25	40	Penn. Coal.....	320	..
Alb. & Sus.....	175	..	Gt. Nor. pf.....	120	125	Peo. & Eastern..	4	7
Alton & T. H.....	59	60	G. B. & West.....	30	40	P., Ft. W. & C...	167	..
Am. Coal.....	120	..	G. B. & W., Deb.			Quicksilver	1	2½
Am. Express.....	115	116	A.....	40	50	Quicksilver pf....	7	8
Am. T. & C.....		91¼	G. B. & W., Deb.			Rens. & Sar.....	130	..
Ann Arbor.....	9	11	B.....	4½	5	Rio Grande W....	20	22
Ann Arbor pf....	27	29	Harlem	313	..	Rio Grande W. pf.	50	51½
Atlantic & Pacific.	⅛	¼	Homestake	35	40	R., W. & O.....	119	..
B. & So. Ill. pf...	125	..	Ill. Central r. l..	94	98	St. L. & S. F....	5½	5⅝
Boston & L. pf...	105	107	Ill. Steel Co.....	37	38	St. L. S. W.....	4⅞	4¾
Brunswick Co....	⅞	1⅛	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	..	St. Paul & Dul...	22½	24
Buff., R. & P....	17	20	Joliet & Chicago..	156	..	St. P., M. & M..	118	125
Buff., R. & P. pf..	45	59	Kan. & Mich.....	6	7	St. Jo. & G. pf...	145	150
Bur., C. R. & N...	85	89	Keokuk & D. M....	3	4	Sil. bull. certfs...	58	59
Capital Traction..	54½	..	K. & D. M. pf...	16	17	Sixth Avenue....	188	192
Central Pacific....	9¼	10	Kingston & Pem..	1	4	T. P. Land T.....	6½	8
Chi. & Alton pf....	162	..	Long Island.....	40	44	Third Avenue....	150	151
Chi. & E. Ill.....	30	45	L. E. & St. L. pf.	¼	..	Tol. & Ohio Cent..		25
Chi. & E. Ill. pf...	90	99	Mah. Coal R.....	128	..	Tol. & O. C. pf...	40	70
Clev., L. & W. pf..	90	95	Mah. Coal R. pf...	100	115	U. S. Ex.....	46	49
Cleve. & Pitts....	167	..	Man. Beach.....	8	9	West. Un. Beef...	8	9
Col. C. & I. Dev..	¼	¾	Md. Coal pf.....	45	60	Wis. Central pf...	2½	..
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	2½	Met. Traction....	111	112			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 29.—The active trading in Atchison securities was not the only feature of the Boston dealings. Interest was maintained in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and while New York gossip gave Boston as a seller of the stock in Wall Street, the stock was bought well at home. A rise in some of the copper shares followed the strengthening of London copper quotations. Montana was up from 131½ to 133½, and Old Dominion from 18⅜ to 19¾. Montana receded ½ at the close and Old Dominion ¼. Osceola was up 1½ at 36½. Butte was up ½, at 23¼. West End Street was ¼ higher, at 92¼, and preferred ½ up, at 99¼. Pioneer Gold was ¼ better, at 5½. Flint and Père Marquette preferred rose 2, to 31. Gas 5s were up 1, at 91½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	212½	213
Boston & Lowell	....	214
Boston & Maine	160	161
Boston & Providence	295	....
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	103¼	104
Chicago June. & Stock Yards pf.	107½	108½
Fitchburg, pf.	91	91¼
Old Colony	180	....
West End	92¾	92¾
West End pf.	90	100
Wisconsin Central	1⅞	2¼
Oregon Short Line	18	18¼

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	3½	4
Allouez	....	1
Arnold	3	3½
Atlantic	20½	21½
Boston & Cripple Creek	.10	.12
Boston & Montana	133	133¼
Butte & Boston	23	23¼
Calumet & Hecla	390	395
Centennial	6¾	7
Franklin	14	15
Gold Coin Mines	3⅜	3½
Kearsarge	17¾	18
Napa, (quicksilver)	6½	....
Osceola	36	36½
Pioneer, (gold)	5¾	5½
Quincy	....	114
Santa Ysabel	....	1¼
Tamarack	179	181
Tamarack Junior	17½	18½
*Tecumseh	2	2½
Wolverine	11½	11¾
*Assessment paid.		

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	229	....
Dominion Coal	11	11⅜
Eastman Car Heater	25	....
Edison Electric Illuminating	154	158
Lamson Cons. Store Service	16¾	17½
Mexican Telephone	.60	.75
New England Telephone	100½	....
Philadelphia Company	19¼	19⅜
United States Oil	14	14½
Westinghouse Electric	21½	22
Westinghouse Electric pf.	49¾	50¼

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	50	.51¼
Merced Gold Mining	....	8
Old Dominion Copper Mining	19¼	19⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s		Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s		Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s	
2,000	109	1,000	118	9,000	90
Am Tobacco Co Scrip		Det, Mack & M L G		Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s	
10,000	76½	6,000	18	10,000	90
7,000	76¾	5,000	18½	5,000	89⅞
1,000	76½	11,000	19	30,000	90
1,000	76¾	East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s		10,000	89⅞
6,000	77	6,000	109½	35,000	90
500	76¾	E Tenn, V & Ga 1st		30,000	90¼
10,000	76¾	2,000	108¼	Ino A 5s	
3,000	77	Eliz, L & B Sandy 5s		25,000	50
10,000	76½	6,000	101	1,500	49¾
12,000	77	Erie 1st Con 7s		91,000	50
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		1,000	144	5,000	50¼
3,000	79¾	Erie Gen Lien 3-4s		10,000	50¼
Atch, Col & Pac 1st		3,000	66⅝	2,500	50¼
5,000	30	Flint & Pere Marq, Port Huron Div 5s		2,000	50¼
Atch, Col & P 1st, Trust Co Certfs		1,000	75	Rio Grande Wn 1st	
5,000	30¼	4,000	76	12,000	78¾
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s		Ft Wth & R Gde 1st		7,000	78⅝
20,000	86¾	5,000	57½	78,000	78½
10,000	86⅞	5,000	57	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	
14,000	86¾	Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s		6,000	66
62,000	86¾	10,000	90½	St L & Iron Mt 5s	
12,000	86⅝	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s		1,000	82
3,000	86⅞	12,000	100	5,000	81½
5,000	86¾	H & Tex Cen 1st 5s		7,000	82
2,000	86⅞	8,000	109⅝	5,000	82¾
5,000	86¾	Int & Gt N 2d Mtge		Stamped Gtd	
8,000	86⅞	5,000	82⅜	10,000	80
1,500	86⅞	10,000	83	St L & S F Gen 6s	
500	86⅞	Kans Pac 1st Cons, Trust Co Certfs		5,000s20f	113⅜
2,000	86⅞	6,000	77⅞	5,000s20f	113½
1,500	86⅞	7,000	78	10,000	113½
2,000	86¾	10,000	78¼	St L & S F G M 5s	
Adjustment 4s		10,000	78⅝	25,000	99
2,000	54⅜	14,000	78½	St L & San Fran 4s	
10,000	54⅛	15,000	78½	5,000	69½
131,000	55	5,000	78	St L Southw 2d Inc	
50,000	54⅞	Kings Co Elev 1st		25,000	27½
5,000	54¾	1,000	48	St Paul, Min & Man, Consolidated 6s, Reduced to 4½s	
15,000	54⅞	Knox & Ohio 1st		2,000	105½
15,000	54⅞	1,000	113¼	St P & Nor Pac 6s	
140,000	55	26,000	113¼	1,000	130
78,000	55⅛	Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s		San A & Ar Pass 4s	
30,000	55½	10,000	101⅞	30,000	60¾
6,000	55⅜	L, S & Mich So 3½s		5,000	60½
13,000	55⅜	2,000	103⅞	6,000	60¼
10,000	55½	Lehigh & N Y 1st		5,000	60¼
20,000	55½	1,000	90	10,000	60¼
5,000	55⅜	Lehigh V of N Y 1st		5,000	60¾
215,000	55⅝	1,000	100¼	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
36,000	55¾	Lehigh & W-B Cons, Assented		3,000	98¼
5,000	55¼	2,000	100¼	17,000	99
30,000	55⅜	Louisville & Nashville, Nash, Ft & Shef 1st		South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated	
10,000	55½	2,000	82½	2,000	91¼
15,000	55⅜	Louisville & Nashville, Unified Gold 4s		8,000	91½
5,000	55⅜	9,000	83¼	So Pac N Mex 1st	
10,000	55⅜	Lo & Nashv Cons		1,000	104½
4,000	55⅞	5,000	104½	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	55⅞	Metropolitan Elev 2d		45,000	91
10,000	55¼	15,000	106	1,000c	91
20,000	55¼	Mil & St Paul 7s, Gold		1,000	90⅞
10,000	55⅜	5,000	137	50,000	91
5,000	55¼	Minn & St L Con 5s		2,000	90⅞
Austin & N W 1st		2,000	105	2,000	90⅞
7,000	83¼	Missouri R & T 6s		Standard R & T 6s	
5,000	83	5,000	70	5,000	69¾
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s		5,000	69⅞	5,000	69⅞
5,000	88	5,000	69⅞	7,000	69⅞
5,000	87¾	8,000	69⅞	Standard R & T Inc	
20,000	87½	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s		7,000	18¾
1,000	88	1,000s20f	88½	1,000	19
5,000	87¾	1,000	86¼	2,000	19½
5,000	87¾	1,000	86¾	5,000b3	20
8,000s20f	87⅞	1,000	86¾	10,000	19
7,000	86⅞	5,000	86⅞	5,000	19½
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d		5,000	87	5,000	19⅝
71,000	64	10,000	87⅛	Tex & N O Cons 5s	
10,000	64½	5,000	87⅛	10,000	95
3,000	64¾	1,000	87⅛	7,000	94¾
2,000	64¾	1,000	87⅛	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
6,000	64¾	1,000	87⅛	5,000	94½
2,000	87¾	6,000	87⅛	5,000	94⅛
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		2,000	87⅛	2,000	94¼
2,000	113⅞	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s		Tex & Pac 2d Inc	
Canada Southern 2d		8,000	82	25,000	20¼
2,000	108	7,000	81	1,000	20¾
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s		Mo Pac 1st Cons		10,000	20½
5,000	93⅝	2,000	89¾	5,000	20⅝
4,000	93½	1,000s20f	88⅜	10,000	20½
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc		8,000	88½	5,000	20⅝
83,000	37½	5,000	89	3,000s20f	20⅝
1,000	37¼	2,000	89¼	3,000	20⅝
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc		10,000	89¾	5,000	20⅝
12,000	13	2,000	90	60,000	20½
Cent of N J Gen 5s		Mo Pac 1st Col 5s		Third Av 1st 5s	
1,000s20f	113	10,000	65	3,000	123
7,000	113¼	Mob & Ohio New 6s		2,000	123½
3,000s20f	113	5,000	120	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co Certfs	
Cent Pac 6s, 1898		Mob & Ohio G M 4s		4,000	77½
1,000	101⅞	8,000	69⅞	6,000	77⅝
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s		46,000	70	1,000	77⅝
26,000	79¼	3,000	70⅛	5,000	78
5,000	79¼	2,000	70¼	20,000	78¼
2,000	79¼	N Y Cent Ext 4s, Registered		Union Pac 1st, '98	
5,000	79½	1,000	104	2,000	101⅝
Ches & Ohio 1911		N Y, Ont & W Con 5s		Un Pac Ext S F 8s, Trust Co Certfs	
2,000	122	5,000	110½	10,000	96¾
5,000	122½	N Y, Sus & Wn 1st, Refunding 5s		5,000	97¼
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		1,000	105	U P, Denv & Gulf 7s	
2,000	111	N Y, Sus & Wn G M		5,000	40¼
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s		2,000	85	5,000	40½
10,000	117¼	5,000	85½	5,000	40½
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s		6,000	85	10,000	40¼
15,000	102¾	10,000	84¾	Wabash 1st 5s	
1,000	103	5,000	84	1,000	105½
9,000	102¾	Norf & Wn Ry Con 4s		6,000b3	105⅝
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s		4,000	73	13,000	105½
10,000	105⅞	500	72½	4,000	105⅝
1,000	105⅞	5,000	73¼	Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	
10,000	106	5,000	73⅜	2,000	74
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s		Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s		20,000	74¼
6,000	101¾	15,000	56¾	8,000	74¼
Chicago & Erie 1st		500	56½	3,000	74¼
8,000	110	5,000	56⅜	4,000	74⅜
Chic & Northwestern, 25-Year Deb 5s		24,000	56¾	20,000	74⅜
2,000	109⅞	11,000	56⅝	18,000	74⅞
Chic, R I & Pac Ext 5s		Oreg Imp Co Con 5s, Trust Co Certfs, 1st Instlmt Paid		1,000	74¾
10,000	105⅝	15,000	23½	8,000	74½
2,000	105¼	1,000	23

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Joint Traffic Association Meeting Held to Consider the Situation, but No Action Taken.

The Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association met yesterday at 143 Liberty Street, and Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, presided, as Chairman of the board, at morning and afternoon sessions. There was a full attendance of railroad Presidents and executive officials of the roads in the association. The sessions were devoted to the consideration of the competitive traffic situation, and committees were appointed on east-bound and west-bound freight rates.

No action was taken on any phase of the situation, but there may be to-day decisions of importance, as the business before the boards was of such scope and moment as to compel an adjournment until 11 o'clock this morning. Action will be taken to-day on the death of President Daniel W. Caldwell of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

The meeting yesterday established that good feeling and disposition to harmony existed in the membership of the Joint Traffic Association and that the stories of demoralization as to rates were substantially fictions. While the situation is embarrassed by rate contracts made before the recent action to strengthen the rates, there was not a doubt expressed that a result of the session of the Board of Control will be to stiffen rates and to maintain them.

Case of the Union Pacific.

OMAHA, Neb., July 29.—Judge Sanborn passed on the decrees of sale in the Union Pacific Railway foreclosure case this morning. He accepted the Ames decree, with but few corrections. There was a sharp debate over the Government's decree, the attorneys for the Reorganization Committee objecting. The up-set price was placed at $50,000,000. Judge Cornish was appointed special master to conduct the sale. He will set the date later.

Colorado Midland to Be Sold.

DENVER, July 29.—The sale of the Colorado Midland Railroad and all property appertaining thereto is advertised to occur at Colorado City Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock noon, according to the decree of the United States Court. Bids will be accepted only from parties who have deposited at least $5,000 with the receiver of the road. Special Master William M. McGuire will conduct the sale.

Texas Freight Rate War.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—St. Louis wholesale dry goods houses to-day joined in a circular to the Texas trade saying that owing to the rate war by steamship lines, by which rates to Texas common points have been cut in New York, they propose to protect themselves by crediting on all purchases in this market such sum as will equalize the freight rate to points named until August 16.

Southwestern Association Collapses.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Southwestern Passenger Association is apparently going to pieces. The St. Louis and San Francisco has withdrawn. The Rock Island and Santa Fé, it is reported, is about to do so, and there will, seemingly, not be enough lines left to maintain it. The reason for the collapse is the refusal of the Southern Pacific to have anything to do with the association.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Wilson Chase, Twenty-second Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Washington Agricultural College, Pullman, Washington, from Sept. 15.

Capt. William H. C. Bowen, Fifth Infantry, hitherto ordered to proceed to Montgomery, Ala., and return, will proceed to Daphne, Ala.

Capt. Elon F. Willcox, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed to Denver, Col., and report to the Governor of Colorado for duty with the National Guard of that State.

Lieut. George W. Burr, Ordnance Department, will make one visit this month and four visits in August, or so many thereof as may be necessary to the Rome Locomotive and Machine Works, Rome, N. Y., on official business.

Assignments of officers to regiments:

Col. Daniel W. Benham, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Seventh Infantry,) to the Seventh Infantry, from July 7, vice Merriam, appointed Brigadier General.

Lieut. Col. Gilbert S. Carpenter, (promoted from Major, Fourth Infantry,) to the Seventh Infantry, from July 7, vice Benham, promoted.

Major Stephen Baker, (promoted from Captain, Sixth Infantry,) to the Fourth Infantry, to date from July 7, vice Carpenter, promoted.

Capt. Lyman W. V. Kennon, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry,) to the Sixth Infantry, Company I, from July 7, vice Baker, promoted.

Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry,) to the Sixth Infantry, Company K, to date from July 7, vice Kennon, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. Charles D. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry, Company D, June 27, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Butts, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. John K. Moore, Seventh Infantry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry, Company E, July 7, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Hunt, promoted.

Col. Guy V. Henry, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Third Cavalry,) to the Tenth Cavalry, from June 1, vice M. Isener, appointed Brigadier General.

Col. Louis H. Carpenter, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Seventh Cavalry,) to the Fifth Cavalry, to date from June 2, vice Wade, appointed Brigadier General.

Col. Samuel B. M. Young, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Fourth Cavalry,) to the Third Cavalry, from June 19, vice Mills, appointed Brigadier General.

Col. John M. Bacon, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, First Cavalry,) to the Eighth Cavalry, from June 29, vice Carlton, appointed Brigadier General.

Lieut. Col. Adna R. Chaffee (promoted from Major, Ninth Cavalry,) to the Third Cavalry, from June 19, vice Young, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Louis T. Morris, (promoted from Major, Third Cavalry,) to the First Cavalry, from June 29, vice Bacon, promoted.

Major William C. Forbush, (promoted from Captain, Fifth Cavalry,) to the Ninth Cavalry, from June 1, vice Chaffee, promoted.

Major Jacob A. Augur, (promoted from Captain, Fifth Cavalry,) to the Fourth Cavalry, from June 2, vice Cooney, promoted.

Major William A. Thompson, (promoted from Captain, Fourth Cavalry,) to the Second Cavalry, from June 19, vice Jackson, promoted.

Major John S. Loud, (promoted from Captain, Ninth Cavalry,) to the Third Cavalry, from June 29, vice Morris, promoted.

Capt. Henry J. Goldman, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry,) to the Fifth Cavalry, Troop E, from June 1, 1897, vice Forbush, promoted.

Capt. Augustus C. Macomb, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry,) to the Fifth Cavalry, Troop A, from June 2, vice Augur, promoted.

Capt. Thomas J. Lewis, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry,) Troop A, from June 1st, vice Kingsbury, deceased.

Capt. Hugh J. McGrath, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry,) to the Fourth Cavalry, Troop G, from June 19, vice Thompson, promoted.

Capt. John F. McBlain, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry,) to the Ninth Cavalry, Troop D, from June 29, vice Loud, promoted.

First Lieut. Lawrence J. Fleming, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry,) to the Fifth Cavalry, Troop M, from June 1, 1897, vice Goldman, promoted.

First Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Second Cavalry,) to the Fifth Cavalry, Troop B, from June 2, vice Macomb, promoted.

First Lieut. William F. Clark, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry,) to the Second Cavalry, Troop C, from June 13, vice Lewis, promoted.

First Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, Jr., (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Second Cavalry,) to the Fourth Cavalry, Troop G, from June 19, vice McGrath, promoted.

First Lieut. Oren B. Meyer, promoted from Second Lieutenant, Second Cavalry,) to the Third Cavalry, Troop H, from June 28, vice Quay, appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

First Lieut. Charles J. Symmonds, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry,) to the Ninth Cavalry, Troop I, from June 29, vice McBlain, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. Lanning Parsons, Ninth Cavalry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, Troop D, June 1, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Fleming, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. Edward P. Orton, Ninth Cavalry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, Troop K, June 2, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Hombrook, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. Robert B. Powers, Tenth Cavalry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry, Troop D, June 13, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Clark, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. Francis H. Pope, Second Cavalry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, Troop A, with rank from June 11, vice Jones, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, Fourth Cavalry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, Troop M, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Meyer, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. George E. Mitchell, Second Cavalry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry, Troop H, with rank from June 11, vice Symonds, promoted.

Lieut. Charles S. Farnsworth, Seventh Infantry, is relieved from duty at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D., Sept. 30.

Major Charles W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, Alfred Noble, and George Y. Wisner are designated and appointed by the President as a board of engineers to "make surveys and examinations, including estimate of cost, on deep waterways and the routes thereof between the great lakes and the Atlantic tidewaters, as recommended by the report of the Deep Waterways Commission."

Transfers in the Third Artillery: Capt. Edward Davis, from Battery B to Battery A; Capt. John D. C. Hoskins, from Battery A to Battery B.

Capt. Robert K. Evans, Twelfth Infantry, is detailed to attend the encampment of the Mississippi National Guard at Vicksburg, Miss., from Aug. 19 to Aug. 28.

Lieut. Daniel B. Devore, Twenty-third Infantry, will repair to Washington and report to the Secretary of War for duty.

Lieut. Benjamin Brooke, Assistant Surgeon, hitherto relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, then report to the commanding officer of the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for temporary duty, will carry out his orders at once.

Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, Seventeenth Infantry, is relieved from further duty at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will rejoin his regiment.

Lieut. Col. Adna R. Chaffee, Third Cavalry, is relieved from further duty at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., and report to the commanding officer of the Cavalry and Light Artillery School for duty at the school.

Major Jacob A. Augur, Fourth Cavalry, is detailed for duty at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Murray Baldwin, Eighteenth Infantry, Department of Texas, is extended twenty days.

Leave granted to Lieut. Matthew C. Smith, Second Cavalry, Department of the Colorado, is extended eighteen days.

Leave of absence for two months from about Aug. 5 is granted Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, Fourth Artillery.

Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, Fifth Artillery, is announced as aide de camp to the Brigadier General commanding the Department of Texas.

Navy.

William A. Wallace is appointed pay clerk for the New York.

George L. Southgate is appointed pay clerk for the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Acting Carpenter J. I. Haley's orders to the Boston Navy Yard are revoked, and he is ordered to the New York, Aug. 2.

Carpenter E. H. Hay's orders, detaching him from the Boston Navy Yard, are revoked.

Assistant Surgeon F. C. Thompson is ordered to the naval laboratory, New York.

Assistant Naval Constructor D. H. Cox is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Assistant Paymaster E. W. Bonnaffon is detached from the Pinta and ordered to the Independence.

Assistant Paymaster J. Irwin is ordered to the Wheeling, Aug. 10.

Assistant Engineer S. E. Moses is detached from the Pinta and ordered to the Monterey.

Chief Engineer J. H. Perria is detached from the Monterey and ordered to Washington to report to the Secretary of the Navy.

Surgeon H. E. Ames, when detached from the Cincinnati, will come home with leave for two months.

Surgeon James E. Gardner is detached from the Amphitrite and ordered to the Dolphin.

Surgeon F. Anderson is detached from the Dolphin and ordered to the hospital at Yokohama, per steamer of Aug. 14.

Surgeon H. G. Beyer is detached from the Museum of Hygiene and ordered to the Amphitrite.

Changes to take place on the Asiatic station about Oct. 1:

Lieut. F. H. Sherman is detached from the Olympia and ordered to the Machias.

Lieut. R. M. Hughes is detached from the Olympia and ordered to the Machias.

Lieut. W. W. Buchanan is detached from the Olympia and ordered to the Machias.

Lieut. A. C. Dieffenbach is detached from the Olympia and ordered to the Machias.

Ensign J. S. Doddridge is detached from the Olympia and ordered to the Boston.

Lieut. L. Young is detached from the Boston and ordered to the Yorktown.

Lieut. W. McLean is detached from the Boston and ordered to the Monocacy.

Lieut. H. H. Barroll is detached from the Yorktown and ordered to the Boston.

Ensign H. A. Pearson is detached from the Boston and ordered to the Monocacy.

Lieut. S. Morgan is detached from the Yorktown and ordered to the Olympia.

Ensign M. M. Taylor is detached from the Yorktown and ordered to the Olympia.

Ensign L. H. Everhart is detached from the Yorktown and ordered to the Boston.

Lieut. V. S. Nelson is detached from the Machias and ordered to the Olympia.

Lieut. J. H. Rourbacker is detached from the Machias and ordered to the Yorktown.

Ensign A. H. Scales is detached from the Machias and ordered to the Yorktown.

Ensign G. C. Day is detached from the Machias and ordered to the Yorktown.

Ensign W. P. Scott is detached from the Yorktown and ordered to the Olympia.

Lieut. W. D. Rose is detached from the Monocacy and ordered to the Yorktown.

Lieut. W. G. Miller is detached from the Monocacy and ordered to the Olympia.

WAR SHIPS GATHERING.

It Will Be the Most Powerful Fleet of American Naval Vessels Ever Assembled.

The United States war ships that will take part in the midsummer manoeuvres are beginning to rendezvous at the anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I. There will be assembled there the most powerful fleet of American war ships ever gathered together.

The ships that have already arrived are the flagship New York, the cruisers Brooklyn and Cincinnati, the battleships Indiana and Maine, and the monitor Puritan. The battleships Massachusetts and Texas, the new gunboat Helena, and several monitors are expected to arrive to-morrow.

On Monday morning the fleet will weigh anchor and proceed to Newport, near where the squadron will spend the month in sea manoeuvres.

LOST IN JOHNSTOWN FLOOD.

Pennsylvania Railroad Must Pay for a Chicago Woman's Trunk.

CHICAGO, July 29.—In the Appellate Court to-day Susan Edson wanted the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to pay her the value of a trunk and some other baggage which had been swept away in the Johnstown flood along with a baggage car. She began a suit for recovery in the Circuit Court, obtaining a verdict in her favor, the court holding that, had the railroad officials exercised proper care, they might have taken the train to a place of safety. The company declared that at the time it did not know of a place of safety in the Conemaugh Valley, and appealed the case.

The trio of Justices upheld the decision of the trial court.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and at Auction—Several Up-Town Leases.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Angelo Alpi the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 141 Thompson Street, 25 by 100.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have leased, for J. H. McCoom, executor, the premises 17 East Twenty-sixth Street and 12 East Twenty-seventh Street, on the north side of Madison Square, for a term of three years. The same firm has also closed leases of the following up-town residence properties, to take effect from Sept. 1 or Oct. 1: 25 East Seventy-second Street, two years; 58 East Sixty-seventh Street, three years; 37 East Thirty-ninth Street, two years; 296 Madison Avenue, three years; 57 East Fifty-third Street, four years; 12 West Fiftieth Street, three years, and 48 East Eighty-third Street, three years.

In the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Henry Hartfield, for $19,900, the four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at rear, 427 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25 by 100.10.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to William Gay, for $11,675, the three-story brick tenement, 837 Rivington Street, and the four-story brick tenement, 75 and 77 Mangin Street, being the southwest corner of the streets named, 24.1 by 75.

John T. Boyd sold, in partition, to Timothy Donovan, for $8,000, the four-story brick tenement, 334 Second Avenue, 15.1 by 100.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Margaret Ludwig, for $9,000, the three-story brick tenement, 372 East Fourth Street, 23 by 96.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene A. Philbin, referee, 431 Canal Street, northwest corner of Varick Street, runs west 26.6 by north 28.11 by west 1.5 by north 6.8, thence west, north, and northwest to an alley leading to Varick Street, by south 62, three-story brick building, with stores, in Canal Street, and one-story frame building on Varick Street. Due on judgment, $18,280.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 487 and 489 Columbus Avenue, east side, 73.2 feet south of Eighty-fourth Street, 27.6 and 27 feet, respectively, by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 487, $8,453; on 489, $8,442.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 930 and 932 Westchester Avenue, east side, 140.2 feet south of Wales Avenue, 50 by 124 by 60.4 by 91.1, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $2,376.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninety-fifth Street, northwest corner of Second Avenue, for five five-story brick tenements, with stores, 25 by 86 and 25.8 by 66; George W. Eggers of 141 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $78,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 450 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 20.5 by 85 and 27.6 by 85; Adolph Balschun of 669 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; Adolph Balschun, Jr., of 7 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $78,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 110 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 82; Theodore A. Cordler of 1 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 121.11 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, for five four and five story brick dwellings, 74 by 60 and 15 by 60; Mary Conway of 331 West Seventy-eighth Street, owner; G. A. Schellinger of 128 Broadway, architect; cost, $75,000.

No. 634 Broadway and 166 Crosby Street, for an eleven-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 196.2; Homer J. Burdet of 156 Broadway and Knickerbooker Realty Improvement Company, owners; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $200,000.

Bronx Park, about 1,100 feet east of the Bedford Park Station, for a one-story frame public lavatory, 24 by 17.6; cost, $1,500; also Bronx Park, about 3,000 feet southeast of the Bedford Park station, for a one-story and loft frame stable, 28.5 by 53.2; cost, $2,500; and Bronx Park, at the Bedford Park southwest of the Bedford Park station, for a one-story stone power house, 65x57; cost, $40,000; city, owner; Robert W. Gibson of 10 Wall Street, architect.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 125 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, four four-story brick flats, 25 by 75; William Jeffery of One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Grand Boulevard, owner; J. A. Webster of 502 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $64,000.

Freeman Street, east side, 50 feet north of Chisholm Street, for a one-story frame store, 16 by 30; owner of 84 Union Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,311 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Nos. 128 and 130 West Forty-third Street, to two four-story brick dwellings; Mrs. Sarah Gardiner of 130 West Forty-third Street, owner; Smith & Cromwell of 123 West Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 262 West Twelfth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; James A. Lowe of 160 West Eleventh Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 206.6 feet east of First Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with shop; Augustine Hyland of 406 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 167 to 171 Elm Street and Nos. 247 and 249 Centre Street, to a seven-story brick factory; August Trenkman of 403 Broome Street, owner; De Lemos & Cordes, architects; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 463 to 469 Fifth Avenue, to four four-story and basement brick business buildings, (stores and salesrooms;) Thomas Dunoon of Remsen Street, Brooklyn, owner; Parfitt Brothers of 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, architects; cost, $40,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 29.

ALLEN ST, 20; William H. Reichow to William Johann, one-quarter part..... $2,200
AVENUE B, 279, 20x93; Edward L. Malcolm to Elizabeth F. McDonald..... 1
JOHN ST, n w corner of Grant Av, 100x50; John W. Bartram, referee, to Lougin Fories 360
LEWIS ST, s w corner of 6th St, 20.4x irregular; Ferdinand Kurzman, executrix, to Ferdinand Kurzman 2,300
LEWIS ST, s w corner of 6th St, 20.4x irregular; Ferdinand Kurzman and wife to Sophie Hoefterman..... 10,500
LOTS 99, 100, and 101, Map No. 352; Lucy L. Logan to Augusta Weller..... 1,200
LOT 515, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Peter Coogan 2,000
LOT 28, Block A, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to George F. Schellenberg..... 800
LOT 402, Block M, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Kate Gillispie..... 500
LOTS 97 and 98, revised map of Seneca Park; Charles D. Shirmer to John Brantigan 800
LOT 457, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Charles D. Shirmer to Mary A. Morris.. 350
MINFORD PLACE, w s, 122 ft n of Jennings St, 100x100; John D. Bale and wife to August Weller..... 100
MORRIS AV, e s, 255 ft s of High Bridge Road, 50x125; William Boggs and wife to Charles Schlesinger..... 10
PELHAM AV, n s, adjoining Haight estate, 20.77 acres; Lamartine Paul and wife to Philip Paul, one-third part..... 1
Plot of land at Riverdale, on e s of proposed road, 40 ft wide, adjoining land of David Forsyth, 60x100x irregular; John Forsyth and wife to George M. Forsyth 1,608
TELLER AV, e s, 324 ft n e of 169th St, 18.11x111.6, to 170th St x29.7x26.4; College Av, s e s, 25 ft n e of 171st St, 25x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Gregorio Di Lorenzo..... 2,250
TELLER AV, e s, 458.11 ft n e of 169th St, 25x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Johana Rowensky 900
TELLER AV, n w s, 608.11 ft n e of 169th St, 25x86.6x irregular; Ephraim B. Levy to Emma C. Sanquinetti..... 925
WALKER ST, 81, 36x100; Edwin Matheson to Marion V. Butler 120,000
6TH AV, n w corner of 11th St, 100.11x100; John D. Crimmins to August Oppenheimer..... 1
11TH AV, n w corner of 178th St, 75x100; Simon H. Stern and wife to Jacob Hess 1
18TH ST, 419 East, 25x92; Samuel H. Stone and others to Nani Happ..... 20,000
21ST ST, 332 and 334 East, 40x92; Moses Schloss and wife to Moses Katz..... 28,000
23D ST, s s, 112 ft e of 10th Av, 22x98.8; Sarah J. Van Siclen to Cora C. Russell.. 10
25TH ST, 358 West, 21.5x98.9; Rudolph Gies and wife to Andrew Ward..... 15,000
33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 88.4x80; Martha W. Horgan and another to John H. Kearns..... 1
37TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Joseph Mackey and others, executors, to Frederick Setsch 8,000
45TH ST, n s, 454.2 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x100.5; Eugene H. Conklin and wife to Elizabeth R. Rechel..... 1
55TH ST, 326 East; Philipp C. Schmidt and wife to Balthaser Hofmann and wife 9,000
87TH ST, n s, 208 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x100.8; Henry W. Schlomann and wife to Meyer Hecht..... 1
100TH ST, 141, n s, 427.4 ft w of Columbus Av, 27.3x101.1; Julius Brookheim and another to Peter Bauer..... 1
101ST ST, 114 East, 16x100.11; William K. Aston and wife to Theresa Fletcher..... 12,500
109TH ST, 82 East, 17x80.10; Edward V. Gormley and others to John W. Pearsall. 11,000
118TH ST, 77 West, 20x100.11; Frederick B. Russell to William B. McNiece..... 1
124TH ST, s s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; 124th St, s s, 240 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company to Harry C. Horton..... 100
133D ST, 162, s s, 166.1 ft e of 7th Av, 17x99.11; George C. Austin, referee, to Oliver B. Van Bensen and another..... 10,000
148TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 125x99.11; Lillie H. Gilbert to Frank W. Gilbert 1
178TH ST, n s, 150 ft s e of Vanderbilt Av, 16.8x133.4x16.8x108; Laura E. Mander to Austin E. Woodman..... 1

Recorded Leases.

DAVIS, J. Woodbridge, and others to William F. Getgood; 523 West 173d St, 6 years 1
FULLING, Henry, to George Heinzelmann; 101 East 106th St, 4 years 10 months.. 600—720
HAMM, Lesley, to Roes Brothers; 1,876 Lexington Av, 5 years..... 1,000
HYMAN, Gerson, and another to Joseph Kempler and another; 176 Monroe St, store, &c., 3 years..... 600—720
WILCOX, Franklin A., to Sarah Piser; 3d Av, n e corner of Westchester Av, 146x 57x102x70, 6 years 8 months..... 4,200—5,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BAISLEY, George P., and Thomas B. Watson to Philip A. Smyth; Lots 88 to 93, 103 to 111, and 16 to 18, map of Cedric Park, 24th Ward, 3 years..... $4,000
BILL, Elizabeth, to Mary E. Bill; w s of Simpson St, 121.7 ft n of 169th St, 1 year 500
BRANN, Maria W., to Antony Wallach; 40 and 42 Harrison St, and 340 Washington St, 3 years..... 20,000
BRANIGAN, John and Maggie, to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lots 97 and 98, revised map of Seneca Park. Installments 500
COOGAN, Peter, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 515, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 1,500
DI LORENZO, Gregorio, to Ephraim B. Levy; n s of Teller Av, 824.1 ft n of 169th St, 3 years..... 1,125
DONOVAN, Michael H., and wife to Samuel Katz; 46 West 64th St, 3 years.... 5,000
FISHER, Henry J., and wife to Theodore M. Bertine; 103 West 87th St, 1 year.. 1,700
GILBERT, Frank W., and wife to Jennie P. Stuart; n s of 148th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, extends to Bradhurst Av, ¼ year 37,200
GERKEN, Henry, and wife to William M. Kingsland, as trustee, &c., of Daniel C. Kingsland; w s of 5th Av, 75.8 ft n of 114th St, 5 years..... 20,000
GERKEN, Henry, and wife to William M. Kingsland, trustee, &c., of Daniel C. Kingsland; w s of 5th Av, 50.5 ft n of 114th St, 5 years 20,000
HOUGHTALING, Irving, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 428 West 18th St, 3 years 5,000
HESS, Jacob, and wife to James Conway; s s of 183d St, 220.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, installments 1,500
HESS, Jacob, and wife to Simon H. Stern; n w corner of 11th Av and 178th St, demand 14,750
HORSTMANN, Frederick H. and Albert, and wives, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; e s of Hall Place, 45.5 ft n of 6th St, 3 years 14,000
HOEBERMAN, Sophie, to Ferdinand Kurzman; s w corner of Lewis and 6th Sts, 4 and 9 months, (two mortgages)..... 6,500
HOFMANN, Balthaser, and wife to George Wolf; n s of 87th St, 174.11 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year 700
HUNT, William H., and wife to George C. Goebel; n s of Cooper St, 100 ft e of Academy St, 3 months 900
HAPP, Nani, to Bennett J. King; 419 East 18th St, 3 years 10,000
KURZMAN, Ferdinand, to Harriet Wolbach, executrix, &c.; s w corner of Lewis and 6th Sts, 1 year..... 2,000
KATZ, Moses, to Moses Schloss; 332 and 334 East 31st St, demand, (two mortgages) 2,825
KEARNS, John H., to William C. Stuart and others, trustees of Ellen E. Ward; 139 East 33d St, 3 years..... 28,000
KEARNS, John H., to the Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, trustee, &c.; 135 and 137 East 33d St, (two mortgages,) 3 years.. 50,000
KEARNS, John H., to John H. Hankinson and another, trustees; n s of 33d St, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 32,600
LENNON, Anna J. and William F., to John G. McCullough; n s of 71st St, 30 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 28,000
MAYER, Marion, to Margaret M. Norwood; 131 West 58th St, 2 years.. 3,000
MOORE, Thomas K., to H. Raabe & Sons; s s of 111th St, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 2,500
McCAULEY, Patrick, to William M. Evarts and others; n s of 39th St, 75 ft w of 1st Av; also s s of 39th St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 37,000
McCAULEY, Patrick, to Henry de F. Weekes; n s of 39th St, 75 ft w of 1st Av; also s s of 39th St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 8,750
NEWBY, Wellington C. and Gertrude E., to George Brockway and others, trustees, &c.; Lots 350 and 367, map of Unionport, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 1,700
OPPENHEIMER, August, to John D. Crimmins; n w corner of 7th Av and 111th St, 3 years..... 50,000
PALMER, Stephen A., and wife to Sarah B. Anderson; n s of 92d St, 278 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years..... 20,000
PALMER, Stephen A., and wife to Charles P. Howland; n s of 92d St, 278 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,000
PAUL, Philip, to Lamartine Paul; w s of road leading from Westchester Village to Pelham at Bridge, adjoining the Haight estate, &c., contains about 20.77 acres, one-third part, 5 years..... 8,000
PEARSALL, John W., to John M. Hoe; 82 East 109th St, 3 years 7,500
PEARSALL, John W., to Edward V. Gormley and others; 82 East 109th St, 3 years 1,300
RUSSELL, Frederick B., to Elizabeth Dennis; 77 East 118th St, 1 year..... 2,500
ROWENSKY, Johanna, to Ephraim B. Levy; n w s of Teller Av, 458.11 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years..... 600
REICHEL, Elisabeth R., to Eugene H. Conklin; n s of 45th St, 454.2 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 8,500
RUSSELL, Cora C., to Frances E. H. Lewis; s s of 23d St, 112 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years 20,000
RUSSELL, Cora C., to Sarah J. Van Siclen; s s of 23d St, 112 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 3,500
SHARKEY, John G., and wife to the Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of Jefferson St, 175 ft e of Conklin Av, installments 2,500
SANGUINETTI, Emma C., to Ephraim B. Levy; n w s of Teller Av, 608.11 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years..... 462
THOMPSON, Walter E., and wife to William M. Kingsland; n w corner of Brook Av and 134th St, 3 years..... 35,000
WOODMAN, Austin E., to Laura E. Mander; n s of 178th St, 150 ft s e of Vanderbilt Av, 2 years 300
WAGNER, Maria, to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 31 Hamilton Square, Brooklyn..... 15,000
WEIL, Matilda, to Henrietta Rodh; 109 and 111 West 77th St, installments..... 4,000
WIRTH, Henry J., to Norman L. Archer; 423 East 89th St, 3 years..... 12,000
ZEIHLER, Eliza, to John Wenzel; s s of 16th St, 144 ft n of Avenue A, leasehold, installments 7,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLAKE, Reginald S., executor, &c., of Marie E. Blake, to Abraham Stern..... $10,250
CRANE, William N., to Frederick Public Works..... Nominal
DYCKMAN, Isaac M., to Theodore H. Silkman 4,000
DYCKMAN, Isaac M., as trustee of Isaac Dyckman, to James C. Cowiter..... Nominal
FUNSTON, Frances, to William P. Ferry... Nominal
HALL, William H., to Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall ..... Nominal
KAHN, Elkan, to Mary T. Sands..... 5,000
LOEWE, Edward V., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company.. 17,000
McLEOD, Sarah B., to Henry B. Wesselman ..... Nominal
NOLTENIUS, Bernhard, administrator of Bernhard Paull, to Eliza A. Paull..... 5,000
PAULI, Hermann L. and Eliza A., administrators of Emily M. Paull, to Eliza A. Paull 20,400
SCHLOSS, Moses, to Yetta Jacobson..... 1,825
SATTLER, Theodore, to Clementine Schellack 1,000
STRASBOURGER, Henri, to Mary T. Sands 5,000
STOKES, William E. D., to the State Trust Company 20,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Jared W. Bell 11,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Anthony Smyth 16,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 194; Webb Ougheltree against Isaac Steinauer and others, owners or lessees; Edward Rothschild and R. Rothschild's Sons Company, contractors $93
BROOK AV, w s, 140 ft s of Westchester Av, 108x100; Wotherspoon & Son against Frances Todd, owner; Katherine P. Kitchen, owner and contractor..... 135
TERRACE VIEW AV, n s, 231.10 ft w of King's Bridge Av, 41x75; Patrick Stanton against Mary E. O'Mella, owner and contractor 149
WEBSTER AV, e s, 122.1 ft n of 171st St, 50x105.7x50.2x102; Thomas R. McMann against Arthur Gorsch, owner; Williams & Moore, contractors..... 18
5TH AV, 1,357 to 1,363; George Rawle against Emma Heesemann, owner..... 808
88TH ST, 111 East; Thomas R. McMann against Arthur Gorsch, owner..... 68
ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS 1896.
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 200 ft s of 171st St, 75x150; Henry Ratjen on Frederick A. Snow to Lillian F. Page..... $1,125

Lis Pendens.

CANAL ST, 300; Mulberry St, 93 to 95½, and 99; Walker St, 135; 57th St, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100; 89th St, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 50x201.5, to 90th St; and Centre St, e s, 98.9 ft s of Hester St, 27.2x155, to Baxter St, 27.2x irregular; Katie Storm against Belle Kretschmar and others, executors, &c., (partition;) attorneys, Hoorasem, H. B. & R.
MORRIS, or Monroe Av, n e corner of Gray St, 75x44; Frederick St, w s, Lot 323, and Arthur St, e s, Lot 346, each 25x87.6, map of the property of S. Cambreleng and others, at Fordham, 24th Ward; Grace H. Hallahan against Warren J. Hallahan and others, (partition;) attorney, G. A. McDermott.
PARK AV, s e corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; Daniel J. Gleason against Morris Mandelstein and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, L. Davidson.
WALKER ST, 117, and 5th Av, e s, 20.2 ft s of 130th St, 18.6x110; Frederick W. Parsons

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with children. 209 East 56th St., ring McDowell's bell.

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COOK, &c.—By a thoroughly competent English girl as good cook and laundress; city or country; references. 2,076 7th Av., first flat.

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DAY'S WORK.—By a competent young German woman; washing, ironing, or cleaning. Advertiser, 19 Barrow St., basement.

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HOUSEMAID.—Swedish; in small family; good city references. Care Mrs. Bahr, 317 East 24th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By a North German as maid and seamstress, or as nurse to grown children; perfect dressmaker; best references. K., Box 47, 1,242 Broadway.

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COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—City or country; six years' good references. F. M., 1,334 3d Av., Times Agency.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man, with ten years' highest reference; last employer can be seen. J. W., 65 West 44th St.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTY-NINTH Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE CASINO COMPANY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated January 14th, 1897, and entered in the above entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1897, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 29th day of July, 1897, I, Lewis L. Delafield, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the twenty-fourth day of August, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the premises in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broadway by the southerly line of Thirty-ninth Street; and running thence southeasterly, along the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and forty-four feet and eight inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly parallel with Thirty-ninth Street fifty feet; thence northeasterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ten feet two inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fourteen feet three inches; thence westerly, in a straight line at right angles to the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-four feet to a point on said easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and seven feet southerly from the place of beginning; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired, property possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Casino Company, of, in, and to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Together with all its equipments, appurtenances, rights, franchises, income, property, profits now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Casino Company of and under a certain lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, dated December 1st, 1891, made by one Robert F. Bixby, individually, and Robert F. Bixby, as trustee of Grace S. Manlowski, under the last will and testament of John M. Bixby, deceased, unto the New York Concert Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, leasing said premises from the first day of May, 1892, for and during and until the full end and term of ten years thence next ensuing.

Dated New York, July 29th, 1897.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

MANGIN STREET.—In the New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—ANDREW LITTLE against JOHN CONNELLY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale dated July 27th, 1897, made in the above-entitled action and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1897, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 29th day of July, 1897, I, Lewis L. Delafield, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on Thursday, the 26th day of August, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and described therein as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mangin Street, distant seventy-five feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome and Mangin Streets; running thence easterly at right angles to Mangin Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Mangin Street twenty-five feet; thence westerly at right angles to Mangin Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of Mangin Street; thence southerly along the easterly side of Mangin Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain other lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the said Thirteenth Ward of said City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of said Mangin Street distant one hundred and fifty feet south of the southeasterly corner of Delancey and Mangin Streets; running thence easterly at right angles to Mangin Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mangin Street twenty-five feet; thence westerly at right angles to Mangin Street one hundred feet to the easterly line of Mangin Street, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Mangin Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1897. CHARLES K. BEEKMAN, Referee.

THORNTON, EARLE & KIENDL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 38 Park Row, Potter Building, New York City.

jy30-2aw3w

LEGAL NOTICES.

BLIVEN & CARRINGTON.—We, the persons whose names are severally undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify: That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "BLIVEN & CARRINGTON;" that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the manufacturing, refining, buying and selling of oils, grease, and lubricants, and the principal place of business of said partnership shall be situated in the City of New York, in the County of New York. That the names of all the respective general and special partners interested therein and their respective places of abode are: Henry P. Carrington, whose place of abode is at 125 West 120th Street, in the City of New York, a general partner; Herman F. Cokefair, whose place of abode is at 157 West 91st Street, in the City of New York, a general partner, and William H. Douglas, whose place of abode is at 317 West 70th Street, in the City of New York, a special partner.

That the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock or capital of said partnership is Seventeen Thousand Dollars, ($17,000.) and that the period at which said partnership is to commence is the 23d day of June, 1897, and the period at which it will terminate is the 23d day of June, 1900.

Made and severally signed at the City of New York this 23d day of June, 1897.

HENRY P. CARRINGTON,
HERMAN F. COKEFAIR,
WILLIAM H. DOUGLAS.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss:

On this 23d day of June, 1897, before me personally came Henry P. Carrington, Herman F. Cokefair, and William H. Douglas, each to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

JOSE R. F. SAVAGE,
Notary Public, New York County.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss:

Henry P. Carrington and Herman F. Cokefair being each duly and severally sworn, deposes and says, each for himself, that he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate; that the sum specified in said certificate to have been contributed by William H. Douglas, the special partner, to the common stock of said partnership has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

HENRY P. CARRINGTON,
HERMAN F. COKEFAIR.

Sworn to before me this 23d day of June, 1897.

JOSE R. F. SAVAGE,
Notary Public, New York County.

jy25-1aw5wF

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., week days, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., week days, hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Additional train Sat. 12:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
CONEY ISLAND.
CULVER ROUTE.

Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, week days and Sundays, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
LONG BEACH.

Trains leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 7:50, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 10:00 P. M.

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TIME TABLE.—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. pier, 8:45, 9:30, 10:05, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:30, 5:10 P. M. Do. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 9:50, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:35, 2:20, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:15, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 1:45, 2:35, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A.M. for 32d St. and Cortlandt St., 11:30 A.M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P.M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 5, 8, 9 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

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"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
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STEAMER MARY POWELL
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LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ.
Lv. N. Y., G. C. S. 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M.; LAKE PLACID, N. Y., 11:10 P. M.

STEVENS'S HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A. M, 11:10 P. M.

LAKESIDE INN, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

NORTHWOOD'S INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 P. M.; ar 7:30 PM 7:10 AM, 10:55 PM.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M, 7:10 A. M, 10:55 P. M.

CASCADEVILLE.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 8:57 P. M., 6:37 A. M., 10:32 P. M.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 8:15 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

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R. G. SMYTH, Lessee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
On the Summit of KAATERSKILL MOUNTAIN.
ALTITUDE, 3,000 FEET.
CAPACITY, 1,000 GUESTS.
Four Hours from New York.
EVERY CONVENIENCE OF A CITY HOTEL.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager.

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Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.
Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

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NOW OPEN FOR SEASON 1897.
Half hour from New York, via Brooklyn Bridge and Kings County Elevated Road, direct to the hotel. 200 first-class rooms. European plan, $1.50 per day and upward; American plan, $3.00 per day and upward; two persons in one room, $35 per week and upward. Under management of
F. THEO. WALTON.

FIRE ISLAND SURF HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Tickets will be sold and baggage checked or expressed from New York via Bay Shore, instead of Babylon, as heretofore.
Steamboat connects at Bay Shore for Fire Island with 8:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. trains daily from East 34th St., N. Y., via Long Island R. R.

RAULAH HOUSE,
PATCHOGUE, L. I.
Under former management; home comforts; surf and still water bathing. GEO. T. RILEY.
Open until Oct. 7th.

BAYSIDE INN, Amityville, L. I.
On Great South Bay, 45 minutes from New York; delightfully cool. Terms $7.00 to $10.00 per week. Circular. J. C. BINGHAM, Manager.

Miscellaneous.

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QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
NOW OPEN. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation; Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, No. 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE—The highest resort house on Pocono Mts., bracing air; steam heat; baths, latest san. sys. J. W. CORNISH, Tobyhanna, Pa.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Rhode Island and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE.
For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made Week Days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE.
For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK, and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga-North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

RAMSDELL LINE.
Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, Newburg, week days (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 8 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., landing at 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
EAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Aug. 24, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Aug. 31, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Aug. 17, 10 AM Neckar, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM Spree, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Prinz Regent Luitpold.....Thursday, Aug. 5, Noon
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 12, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Aug. 19, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thurs., Aug. 26, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM
Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth.
(London) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Columbia, July 31, 4 PM Normannia, A'g. 26, 10 AM
Normannia, Au. 5, 10 AM Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, A'g. 19, 10 AM A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE. Twin Screw Mail S. S.
Phoenicia, Jy. 31, 7:30 AM Persia, Aug. 7, 12 M.
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11 ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1
PARIS.....Aug. 18 PARIS.....Sept. 8

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Friesland, Aug. 4, noon Westernland, Au. 18, noon
Kensington, Au. 11, 3 PM Southwark, Au. 25, 3 PM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Cook's Tours Round The World, Etc.
TWO LIMITED PARTIES to make a SIX MONTHS' TOUR, leave Vancouver, Sept. 13; San Francisco, Oct. 21.
EGYPT AND PALESTINE.
Special Fall Tour for the HOLY LAND leaves New York Sept. 25.
EUROPE.
Special Fall Parties to Europe leave by North German Lloyd Steamers Aug. 7, 21, Sept. 11, 25. All expenses, $290.00.
AMERICA.
Weekly and Fortnightly Parties to principal Summer Resorts at frequent intervals.
Illustrated programmes and information from
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.
332 Washington St., Boston; 828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 234 South Clark St., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, July 31, noon Furnessia, Aug. 21, noon
Anchoria, Aug. 14, noon Ircassia, Aug. 28, noon
City of Rome.....Sept. 11 and Oct. 9
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $28.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., July 31, 10 AM
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Aug. 7, 10 AM
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges. Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon — Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon — Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon — Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon
Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon — Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, July 31, 3 PM Campania, Aug. 21, 11 AM
Lucania, Aug. 7, noon Umbria, Aug. 28, 3 PM
Etruria, Aug. 14, 3 PM Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. AMSTERDAM...Saturday, July 31, 10 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM...Saturday, Aug. 7, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 14, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANIRO...Sept. 11, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Aug. 23, Nov. 8, Jan. 31
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Sept. 13, Dec. 6, Feb. 28
EMPRESS OF INDIA....Oct. 11, Jan. 3, Mch. 28
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
MIOWERA, Aug. 8. AORANGI, Sept. 4.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Friday, July 30
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Aug. 3
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Aug. 6
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, Aug. 10
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.
CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls

THE DRY DOCK LINE SOLD

Control of Its Twenty Miles of Track Secured by the Third Avenue Company.

SIGNIFICANT RAILWAY DEAL

Latest Move in the Warfare Between Third Avenue and Metropolitan Companies—Reply to a Notice to Get Out of Thirty-fourth Street.

By the terms of a contract which was signed yesterday afternoon the Third Avenue Railroad Company will on Aug. 23 become the owner of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Street Railway lines. This is an important addition to the Third Avenue system, and the transaction is significant in that it is the reply of the Third Avenue company to the recent notice served on it by the Metropolitan Street Railway that the running of cars belonging to one of the Third Avenue lines over the short stretch of track from First Avenue to the Thirty-fourth Street ferry must be discontinued. This purchase is the latest move in the incessant warfare between the two great rival street railway companies.

The acquisition of the Dry Dock lines not only gives the Third Avenue company access to the East Thirty-fourth Street ferry, but it gives the Metropolitan Company's powerful adversary control of certain approaches to all of the east side ferries and to some of the important west side ferries.

The negotiations for the purchase of the control of the stock of the Dry Dock Company have been conducted quietly and expeditiously. President Elias and Edward Lauterbach represented the Third Avenue Company and President Gustav E. Kissel and a committee of stockholders represented the selling interest of the Dry Dock property. There are 12,000 shares of the stock of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Company, and the Third Avenue company has secured about 7,000 shares, with a provisional agreement to take all of the remainder that may be offered at a certain figure.

The price paid for the stock already purchased, according to Mr. Lauterbach, was not far from $200 a share, or nearly double the par value. This stock has recently been quoted on the market at figures ranging from $160 to $175 per share. There were recent indications that other parties were trying to get control of the Dry Dock property, which fact accounts in a measure for the payment by the Third Avenue people of a price so much in excess of the market value of the stock. The Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will meet to-day to ratify the contract signed by President Elias yesterday.

"This purchase is of great importance to the Third Avenue Railroad Company," said Mr. Lauterbach, last evening. "A union between our main line, the Dry Dock lines, and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue line, which we own, will enable us to develop the entire system more effectively and with much more satisfactory results to the traveling public on the east side. About two years ago the Third Avenue Road began a system of transfers with the Dry Dock lines, at Grand and Canal Streets, and it is very important that such transfers should not only be kept up, but amplified. Our having control of both the Dry Dock and the Manhattanville systems will be of especial advantage to the latter, enabling the Boulevard cars to reach all east side ferries. While we have paid no attention to the 'notice to quit' at the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, which was served on us by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, we are now in a position to reach that ferry over our own line.

"There will undoubtedly be some improvements introduced on the Dry Dock lines, and eventually there must come a change of motive power, to the underground trolley or compressed air. I doubt if any more cable lines are constructed in this city. We already have an application on file for permission to change the motive power of the Forty-second Street and Manhattanville line, and as soon as expedient we shall file a similar application for the Dry Dock lines. The latter company own some very important track rights which the Third Avenue people will in the course of time make good use of."

The Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Street Railroad is one of the most extensive and diversified horse-car lines in New York. Its several sections of road aggregate about twenty and one-half miles. It practically comprises four branches, as follows: Starting from a point in East Twenty-third Street, it runs down Avenue A to East Fourteenth Street, thence to Avenue B, to East Tenth Street, to Avenue D, to Eighth Street, to Lewis, to Grand, to East Broadway, to Park Row, to Ann; returning the same route, to Columbia Street, to Avenue D, to East Fourteenth, to Avenue A, to East Twenty-third.

The Canal Street branch starts from the foot of Grand Street and runs to East Broadway, to Canal to Walker, to North Moore, to Washington, to the foot of Cortlandt; returning, to Greenwich, to Beach, to Lispenard, to Canal, and thence to Grand Street Ferry.

The East Thirty-fourth Street branch starts from the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street, and runs to First Avenue, to East Fourteenth, to Avenue B, to Second Street, to Essex, to East Broadway, to Park Row, to Ann; returning through Park Row to East Broadway, to Clinton, to Avenue B, to East Fifteenth, to First Avenue, to East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry.

The Desbrosses Street Ferry branch starts from the Grand Street Ferry, runs through Grand to Sullivan, to Vestry, to Greenwich, to Desbrosses, then to ferry; returning over nearly the same route.

The capital stock of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company—$1,200,000—has been paying quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. The funded indebtedness of the company amounts to $2,000,000, of which $600,000 is in 5 per cent. gold bonds, due December, 1932, and $1,100,000 is in 6 per cent. certificates of indebtedness, due February, 1914. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is trustee of the bonds. G. E. Kissel is President, E. T. Landon Secretary, and John Byrns Treasurer of the Dry Dock Company.

Boy Died from Overstudy.

Alexander C. Howard, the fourteen-year-old son of Mr and Mrs. Marcus Howard of 125 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday after an illness of three days. Dr. Kortwright, who attended the boy, said that overstudy was the cause of death. The boy was a pupil in the High School, and his percentage was so high that he was exempted at the recent examinations. His father said yesterday that his son was over-studious and refused to go out and play like other boys. He had a heart trouble, and had his brain not given out he would have outgrown the complaint. Stewart A. Howard, another son, eighteen years old, has just received an appointment to West Point.

Messrs. Uhlmann and Rossiter Differ.

There seems to be much discrepancy of statement between President Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company and President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Electric Railroad Company. On Wednesday Mr. Uhlmann announced that all negotiations tending toward the consolidation of the two systems had been withdrawn and that there was no possibility of their being resumed. Yesterday Mr. Rossiter came out with the contrary statement that the proposition was still under way, and progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Rossiter was not prepared to say just how far the preliminaries have proceeded, and absolutely refused to say what had caused a hitch in the discussion.

Thorn and Mrs. Nack in Court.

Mrs. Augusta Nack and Martin Thorn, indicted for the murder of William Guldensuppe, were arraigned before Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, yesterday, to plead. W. F. Howe pleaded "not guilty" for Thorn. Frederick House, for Mrs. Nack, declined to plead, and presented again some of the points he had raised in the demurrer overruled Wednesday. Judge Newburger ordered a plea of "not guilty" to be entered, and denied Mr. Howe's motion that an early day be set for Thorn's trial.

Funeral of W. C. Carpenter.

Funeral services over the remains of William Cookson Carpenter, who died Tuesday morning at his residence, 119 Charles Street, were held last evening at the house. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery to-day.

GLOISTEIN'S FISHING PARTY.

He Postponed It and Forgot to Send the Notices to the Members.

As a representative and influential citizen of Poverty Hollow, "Gus" Gloistein is now only a memory. This morning he will awake robbed of his glory to be once more only a very humble East Side publican.

As the proprietor of the Gloistein hotel, at the corner of Essex and Grand Streets, he has dispensed beer and stronger liquids for a decade past and was looked upon, next to Pat Connelly, the ex-Mayor of Poverty Hollow, as the most shining light in that part of the East Side. Gloistein was the President of a fishing club and got his high office as a recognition of his fertile imagination concerning any event wherein figured a fishing rod and boat. As a fisherman and a projector of fishing excursions and chowder parties he showed such remarkable talent that up to yesterday he was the idol of the Izaak Waltons of the association.

Yesterday was the day for the annual chowder and fishing trip down the bay. For a week past Poverty Hollow fairly boiled over with fish stories and the enthusiasm of the members was worked up to a high pitch. President Gloistein declared that he knew a place where one day he had caught five hundred sea bass. Everything was left in his hands and the fishermen were to assemble yesterday morning at the pier at the foot of Corlears Hook, where they would board the steamer.

At daybreak they began to gather and by eight o'clock one hundred of them were on hand with tackle, bait, and enough refreshments to make the day a glorious one. The steamer was not there and Gloistein was absent. The fishermen sat on the wharf and waited. At highnoon the one hundred bibulous Izaak Waltons marched in a body on Gloistein's hotel.

The crowd wheeled into the saloon and hemmed in Goistein behind the bar. Angry, high-pitched voices demanded the reason for this cold deal given the association.

Gloistein smiled on the fishermen, and explained: "I haf alretty send you notice dot de excursion was bostponed py me on account mit der vetter."

"That's not so," came in a chorus, while ex-Mayor Connelly edged up nearer to him with his fishing pole in his hand.

Gloistein had written out the notices of postponement, had sealed the envelopes without putting the notices in, and each member had received through the mail an empty envelope, which he did not understand. The crowd would not listen to him, and he fled, leaving his partner, James Murray, to stand the storm.

Last night he had not returned, and Murray refused to divulge his whereabouts. The fishermen could not understand how Gloistein could have deliberately written all of the notices and then mailed the empty envelopes.

Peter, the Ludlow Street Jail barber, and John Broleck, one of the keepers, are already forming a combination to impeach the President. Ex-Mayor Connelly is already a candidate for the office, and the Law and Order Committee is armed with baseball bats to fix Gloistein when he shows up.

A DOCK BOARD QUARREL.

President and Two Commissioners Have a Hot Argument—Untruthfulness One of the Charges.

Yesterday's regular meeting of the Dock Board was one of the liveliest held in many months.

The trouble arose during the discussion of an item calling for detailed accounts from Engineer in Chief Greene for tools for two docks in the North River. Commissioner Monks explained that the report had not been in his hands long enough for examination. Commissioner O'Brien charged Mr. Monks with telling Engineer Greene that he did not wish to have the report submitted at this meeting.

A bitter argument followed, and finally Commissioner Einstein exclaimed: "I move we adjourn. This man [O'Brien] has no more right here than I have. The way he treats Mr. Monks is disgraceful. As I understand it he is only President because Mr. Monks did not wish to hurt his feelings by turning him out."

Commissioner Monks turned to the President at this juncture and said: "You, Sir, are untruthful."

Commissioner Einstein's motion to adjourn was not put, and the board got down to business. The recommendation for a recreation pier at the foot of Forty-fourth Street went over until the next meeting.

Contractor Seagrist was called upon to explain why he had delayed in removing the old Campbell warehouse in Thirteenth Avenue. His explanation was not satisfactory to President O'Brien, who moved that Seagrist be fined $5,000. Commissioners Monks and Einstein would not agree to this, and the contractor was given more time.

WILL OF REV. FATHER PERON.

The will of the Rev. Father James Peron, who died in this city Jan. 24, 1890, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The deceased in the opening paragraph of the will says: "If thou wilt be perfect go sell what thou hast, give it to the poor, and thou shalt inherit treasure in heaven."

Consequently the testator says he has disposed of all the fortune which God had given him with the exception of some debts due him. In conclusion the deceased says: "I beg of my family not to make any inquiry about this fortune of mine nor the use I made of it. I myself have disposed of it in good and charitable works, relieving the poor, and building and adorning temples consecrated to the worship of God and the support of Christian missions among the Infidels."

The debts which the deceased speaks of as due him according to the petition amount to only $600, which is bequeathed to the Rev. Father S. H. Fisher of Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., and the Rev. William Pardow of St. Francis Xavier's College, this city, and the Rev. T. T. Campbell of St. John's College, Fordham, who is the petitioner for the probate of the will.

Tallon Was Not Cruel to His Son.

Richard J. Tallon of 72 New Chambers Street, who was arrested Wednesday at the instigation of Gerry Society agents for ill using his ten-year-old son, "Jimmie," was discharged from custody yesterday in the Centre Street Court. The boy admitted that he had not been ill used. Mr. Tallon said "Jimmie" was disobedient and impertinent, and he had put a chain on his leg to prevent him from leaving the house. The chain did not hurt him. Magistrate Simms, in dismissing the complaint, told Tallon not to do it again, and if he could not manage the boy to bring him to court.

Thomson-Houston Company Beaten.

An order, signed by Judge Lacombe of the United States Court, was handed down yesterday, vacating the injunction obtained by the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, restraining the Union Railway Company, commonly known as the Huckleberry Road, and the New York, Elmsford and White Plains Railway Company from using a device for attaching trolley wires to poles. The Thomson-Houston Company claimed to own a patent for the device.

Mr. Hobart and Mr. Reed Visit Town.

Vice President Hobart and Speaker Reed, accompanied by Col. A. G. Paine and Mr. Walton, visited the city yesterday. It is understood that Mr. Hobart left for Paterson, which place he leaves to-day for Newport, where he will be the guest of Lispenard Stewart. Mr. Reed, who is staying at Monmouth Beach with Col. Paine, visited THE TIMES office, and then went to luncheon with Col. Paine. They took the Sandy Hook boat back to the seashore.

To Replace Grammar School No. 4.

Plans have been completed for the school building at Suffolk and Rivington Streets, which is to replace old Grammar School No. 4, erected in 1819, and altered in 1854 and 1893. The new school will be, like the others lately planned by the Board of Education, five stories high, containing thirty-nine class rooms, a kindergarten, two assembly rooms, and a roof play garden.

An Honor for Alderman Hall.

The Italian Society Congrega di San Donato has elected Alderman Hall permanent honorary President in recognition of his efforts on behalf of the Italian stand owners.

BIG BIDS FOR CITY BONDS

Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Make Joint Offer for Entire Issue.

WILL PROBABLY BE ACCEPTED

Loan $10,053,017.27 and Subscriptions to Three Times That Amount Received—Controller Thinks Bonds Are Worth More than 105.912.

After all the bids for city bonds had been opened yesterday afternoon, Controller Fitch said: "It looks like Vermilye & Co. I think the bonds were worth more money." Later the Controller said the bonds would probably be awarded to-day to Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who made a joint bid for the entire issue at 105.912. The rate of interest at which these bonds were offered was 3½ per cent., the same rate at which the $16,000,000 of municipal bonds sold last year were offered. The premium those bonds brought reduced the rate of interest to 3.23. Controller Fitch, after going over his figures yesterday, stated that the sale of the entire issue at the 105.912 bid would fix the interest basis at 3.13.

Amount of Loan, $10,053,017.27.

The bids were opened yesterday afternoon by Controller Fitch, in the presence of the Sinking Fund Commissioners and a crowd of interested persons. The bids were for $10,053,017.27 of New York City bonds, invited by the Controller since July 15, which bear interest at 3½ per cent., are payable, principal and interest, in gold, and are exempt from taxation by the city and county. Except $3,000,000 in dock bonds, which will not become due until 1927, these bonds will expire in 1916 and 1918, those of 1916 being of two issues, one due Oct. 1 and the other due Nov. 1. The prices varied, according to the length of life of the bonds, as well as according to the views of bidders as to the value of investment in them.

This was the first sale of bonds by this city for which bidders were required to make a deposit as evidence of their good faith. At the sale of $16,000,000 of city bonds, in November last, much annoyance was caused by the receipt of bids from speculators and irresponsible persons, some of which were so preposterously high as to preclude any possibility of their having been made in good faith. They helped to swell the total of bids to the aggregate of twelve times the sum offered. The absence of this speculative element in yesterday's bids had the effect of reducing their total to less than three times the amount of bonds offered.

Two Bids Thrown Out.

There were thirty-eight bids opened yesterday, and their aggregate amount was $26,355,564. The lowest bid was par and the highest was 112 and 111, the latter made by J. H. Freeman, for two lots of $100,000 each. Mr. Freeman did not send his check for the required 2 per cent. of the amount of his proposal, including premium, and his bid was thrown out. The smallest bid was for $2,000, and the largest was for the entire issue. This latter bid was made by Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and was "for the entire amount, and not for any part," at 105.912, as stated. This bid was accompanied by a check for $212,947.

The first bid opened was from the Traders' Fire Lloyds, for $25,000 of bonds due in 1918, at 107. Then came bids from John H. Mills, $2,500 at par; R. A. Lawrence, $5,000 at 101; R. J. Trimble, $15,000 at 101; Edward Oberndorf, $40,000 of dock bonds, in eight lots of $5,000 each, from 106.50 to 101.75; P. T. Connelly, $30,000 at 103.78; Louis Van Cook, $30,000 at 101.87; F. A. Sawyer, Waverly, N. Y., $2,000 at par; Metropolitan Savings Bank, $100,000, of any of the four issues, at 104.28, 104.30, 104.60, and 105.785, according to date of expiration, and J. H. Freeman, $100,000 at 111, and $100,000 at 112.

C. B. Richard & Co. bid 107.05 for $30,000 of dock bonds; the Bank of Montreal, 107.30 for $100,000 of dock bonds; the Washington Trust Company, 104⅜ for $100,000 of either issue of 1916 bonds, and 104.00⅝ for $100,000 of 1918 bonds. Maitland, Coppell & Co. offered to take $100,000 in either 1916, 1918, or 1927 bonds, at 101.75, 101.88, or 102.36. The Assurance Lloyds of America bid 105.76 for $25,000 of water, and 107.80 for $25,000 of dock bonds. The National Standard Insurance Company's bid was a duplicate of the preceding one. The Guarantee Trust Company wanted $250,000 of dock bonds at 104.79, and James G. Gavin of Buffalo bid 106.00 for $300,000 of the same bonds. Stewart & Paddock and the Consolidated Trust Company made a joint bid for $1,000,000, as follows: $200,000 water, 1916, at 104.9551; $200,000 schoolhouse, 1916, 104.945; $100,000 Harlem bridge, 1918, 104.9461; $400,000 water mains, 1918, 105.0711, and $100,000 redemption of revenue bonds, 1918, 104.8304. Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Cincinnati bid for $350,000 of 1918 bonds, in blocks of $50,000, at prices from 105.55 to 104.65. C. H. White & Co. offered 104.32 for $200,000 of the 1918 issue. Ulman Brothers bid 104.125 for $100,000 of dock bonds.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company offered to take $1,000,000 or less of bonds of any issue at these figures: Those expiring Oct. 1, 1916, 104.01; Nov. 1, 1916, 104.02; 1918, 104.31, and 1927, 105.41. Frederick Sturges, 74 Wall Street, bid 105.456 for $125,000 of 1916 bonds, 105.467 for $125,000 of the same, and 105.878 for $100,000 of the 1918 issue. Scholle Brothers, 30 Broad Street, offered 106.19 for $100,000 dock bonds, and 106.76 for $100,000 of the same; for $50,000 of dock bonds Whitehouse & Co., 25 Broad Street, offered 105; P. Denemore was willing to pay 2.025 for $2,000 of these bonds, while the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland bid 107.78 for $100,000 of this issue. P. White of Brooklyn bid 102.10 for $5,000 of dock bonds or 102 for $5,000 of water bonds. A bid was received from the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company for $20,000 at 104.98 to 106.77, according to issue. Rolston & Bass, 16 Broad Street, made five offers of $100,000 each for dock bonds at 106.77 to 105, and J. P. Morgan & Co. bid 103.50 for $1,000,000 of the 1916 school issue bonds. Reiss, Stern & Schmidt offered to take four $50,000 lots of dock bonds at figures ranging from 107.07 to 105.21.

After reading an offer from the Manhattan Trust Company for $150,000 Street Cleaning bonds of 1916 at 103.55, the Controller opened the bid of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for the entire issue at 105.912 and accrued interest.

J. P. Morgan & Co., Harvey Fisk & Son, and Blake Brothers & Co. made a joint bid for the whole or none of the $3,000,000 of dock bonds at 103.147. And the same firms made a joint bid of 102.437 for the whole or any part of the remaining bonds, in amount a little more than $7,000,000.

Mayor Hoos Contradicted.

The Jersey City Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday published an official denial of the charge recently made by Mayor Hoos, to the effect that the cash in the sinking fund had been improperly used to pay current debts, and that while the Commissioners should have over $2,000,000 in hand they had but $45,350.01. The statement shows that the Commissioners hold registered bonds of Jersey City, of various issues, to the amount of $2,055,441.27. The interest upon them amounts to $80,000 a year, and bonds will be redeemed in cash at maturity. In addition to this they say that between Dec. 1, 1891 and May 1, 1897, they paid city bonds to the amount of $3,519,713.14.

Many Charges Against Gabler.

Charles Gabler, Jr., twenty-three years old, living with his parents at 318 West Forty-fourth Street, was held in the Yorkville Court yesterday for examination to-morrow, accused of wholesale swindling. The complaint says that armed with forged letters of introduction he bought musical instruments on memorandum and pawned them. He is also accused of stealing some rings. When arrested sixty-eight pawn-tickets were found on him. Some of them, the police say, represent jewelry stolen when Mrs. Brown's millinery store, at Forty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, was broken into and robbed Tuesday night.

Magistrate Hedges's Record Fine.

William T. Henry, a salesman living at 119 East Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday paid the smallest fine imposed on a prisoner in the memory of the oldest attache of the Yorkville Court. He was arrested Wednesday night for refusing to pay his fare in a Lexington Avenue car, and spent the night in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. Magistrate Hedges heard his story and the conductor's, and then imposed a fine of 5 cents. The fine was paid.

OPERATION OF NEW TARIFF

Efforts to Combine as Many Interests as Possible to Contest the Law.

KNOTTY QUESTIONS AT ISSUE

Protests to be Considered as Matter of Law Pure and Simple—Sufficient Time Will Be Allowed to Do Justice to Both Sides.

Importers in this city who purpose contesting the ruling of the Collector of Customs regarding the application of the new tariff law to goods which arrived here from foreign countries last Saturday and were entered at the Custom House before the close of the business day, are awaiting the official liquidation of their entries before filing their protests. Under Section 14 of the "Act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue," importers who are dissatisfied with any official procedure in relation to their entries have ten days after the receipt of notice of liquidation of their entries in which to file a protest with the Collector. Up to the close of the Custom House yesterday none of the entries made last Saturday had been liquidated, or, in other words, placed on the record as having been made.

Deputy Collector W. E. Esterbrook, who has charge of the liquidating department in the Custom House, said that probably three or four days would elapse before protests on account of last Saturday's entries would be in order. Outside of the Custom House information was obtained that, while every importer who entered goods at the Custom House on Saturday will protest against paying duties on them under the new law, an effort will be made to combine as many interests as possible in one contest. Ex-Appraiser Walter H. Bunn, because of his general knowledge of the customs laws and his familiarity with the mode of procedure, has been asked to represent a number of importers in this matter.

When Collector Bidwell receives these protests he has no other course than to turn them over to the Federal Board of General Appraisers, which is composed as follows: Thaddeus S. Sharretts, President; George C. Tichenor, George H. Sharpe, Henderson M. Somerville, Charles H. Ham, James A. Jewell, Ferdinand M. Shurtleff, Joseph B. Wilkinson, Jr., and Wilbur F. Lunt.

Protests as Matter of Law.

President Sharretts said yesterday: "Protests that come to the General Board of Appraisers are assigned to one of the two boards having charge of the classification of duties at this port. The expected protests under the new Tariff act will be duly considered as a matter of law pure and simple. Arguments will be heard from the attorneys representing the importers, and the Government's interests will be guarded by the special attorney appointed for that purpose. Sufficient time will be allowed to do justice to both sides of the case, and after the arguments are all in the General Appraisers will deliberate upon the matter and in due time hand down their decision. Should their decision be unsatisfactory to either party, an appeal can be taken to the United States Circuit Court, and from there the case may be taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals. The tribunal of final resort is the United States Supreme Court, to which important matters are occasionally taken on writs of certiorari. This particular question, involving as it does an important point relative to the retroactive force of the new law, will, I presume, be taken into the courts. The direct point at issue, as I understand it, is whether imported merchandise which was entered at the Custom House before the hour of closing (in this instance 4 o'clock P. M.) is subject to the action of a law signed after the hour of closing, (three or four minutes after 4 o'clock.)

Previous Tariff Cases.

"Cases in some respects similar to this have come up for investigation and adjudication, but I do not think there has been any previous case that covers this point completely. The nearest approach to the issue now raised related to a difference in interpretation as to the extent and effectiveness of a legislative day. This was several years ago, and prior to the Tariff act of 1883. Congress, in order to preserve its legislative day, took a series of recesses from the 2d to the 4th of the month, the 3d being Sunday. A tariff bill was passed on Saturday, the 2d, but the President did not sign it until Monday the 4th. It was officially marked, however, as approved on the 2d, and the Collector of Customs at this port enforced the law as becoming operative on the 2d of the month. There was no Board of General Appraisers at that time, and the importers whose interests suffered took the matter directly into the Federal court. The court's decision was in favor of the merchants, the Judges ruling that the law took no notice of a legislative day, but that the President, having signed the new Tariff act on the 4th of the month, it became operative on that day. The court, in effect, decided that the continuation of a legislative day did not prolong a calendar day. That was a Supreme Court decision."

Knotty Questions Involved.

President Sharretts said that the General Appraisers would undoubtedly be called upon to decide a number of knotty questions arising from the application of the tariff act signed by President McKinley last Saturday. Evidences of a desire for specific information on the part of local merchants had already begun to manifest themselves. "New questions will be taken up by the board as speedily as possible," said the President, "although we have about 25,000 cases under the old law which have not yet been decided. During the seven years of the present board's existence about 200,000 cases have been considered, and 175,000 of them disposed of. The board does not intend to neglect any of the old cases, but will simply give the preference to such questions arising under the new law as may be of importance in instructing the Importers as to their status. We are rapidly catching up on the old cases, and the board will continue to dispose of them as expeditiously as possible without injustice to the pressing questions that may come up under the new law. It is a fact worthy of mention that of the 175,000 cases already disposed of by this board only 125 of our decisions have been reversed by higher authorities."

Mr. Phelps on the Tariff.

Dudley F. Phelps, Deputy Collector of Customs, in charge of the Ninth, or Law Division of the Custom House, said yesterday: "I have read in THE NEW YORK TIMES the contention of ex-Appraiser Bunn, that the Wilson tariff did not cease at midnight on July 23, because President McKinley signed the Dingley tariff bill after the business day of July 24 had expired. Speaking as a student of customs law, and not as an official, I say that there may be something in Mr. Bunn's contention, while, in my judgment the Government's decision that the new tariff went into effect at midnight, July 23, is sustained by law and precedent. The chances are largely in favor of this being sustained. Still, if I were an importer I would test the position of the Government."

State Civil Service Setback.

A decision given yesterday by Justice Van Wyck in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, was hailed with satisfaction by five officers of the Kings County Court. The Justice granted a peremptory writ of mandamus, directing Auditor Sutton to approve the pay roll of George Jacquillard as an officer of the court. Jacquillard's was a test case, and he, with four others, has been working for fourteen months without compensation. Corporation Counsel Burr held that their positions came under control of the State Civil Service Commissioners, and the Commissioners have all along refused to certify to their pay rolls. The men affected are Thomas Stapleton, Henry Mittag, Henry Stanley, and William Sharkey. They will receive about $1,500 each.

Prisoner Rescues a Horse.

One of a team of horses attached to a wagon loaded with milk for the Department of Charities and Correction yesterday slipped over the stringpiece of the dock at East Twenty-sixth Street. Somebody cut the harness to prevent the other horse and wagon being toppled over, and the horse dropped into the water and started to swim toward the middle of the river. Frank Downey, a Workhouse prisoner, swam after him with a rope and brought him back. He was landed unhurt on the New York Yacht Club float.

LEGAL NOTES.

RECOVERY FROM A BROKER.—A recovery by Henry Zeltner, for $1,650.90, in his suit in the City Court against George M. Irwin, was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. It appeared that Irwin sent out circulars from Pittsburg giving glowing accounts of large profits to be made in speculations on the Chicago Board of Trade. Mrs. Anna W. W. Smith of this city, who had received one of these circulars, sent Irwin $1,600 to invest in the grain market. She received no return from her money, and assigning her claim to Zeltner, the latter sued Irwin in the City Court, and he was served with process while temporarily in this city. Irwin did not deny receiving the money, but it was claimed on his behalf that as the contract was not made in this State, the money could not be recovered upon the ground set up in the complaint, that it was to be used upon a gambling contract, void under the laws of New York. Presiding Justice Daly, who gives the opinion, says: "The circular containing the proposition was received here, and was accepted here by Mrs. Smith's remittance in response. In the case of a written correspondence the contract is closed when the letter containing the proposition is received, and when the assenting reply is forwarded."

FALSE ANSWERS VOIDED THE POLICY.—In a suit by Otthilia Woehrle, to recover from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company upon a policy on the life of her husband, Frank Woehrle, who died about seven weeks after the policy was issued, it appeared that the assured, in his application, in answer to questions, which by the terms of the policy were made warranties, stated that he was then in sound health and had never been sick or under treatment in any dispensary, hospital, or asylum. It was clearly proved that these answers were false, that the assured had been treated at the German Hospital for Bright's disease, and that at the time he was discharged from the institution, about six weeks before the date of the policy, he was not well. He died of Bright's disease. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice McAdam, yesterday reversed judgment of the General Term of the City Court, affirming judgment given on the trial for the plaintiff, holding that the falsity of the answers constituted a breach of the warranty and voided the policy. It was claimed for plaintiff that because the assured had trouble with his eyes and could not see well, and the application was not read to him, he did not know what answers had been inserted, and it was not binding on the beneficiary. Justice McAdam holds that the cases cited in support of this view were not applicable, as the assured was not illiterate, and there was no fraud or mistake by the agent of the company, and there was an express warranty that the persons who prepared the application were to be regarded as the agents of the assured and that the company was not to be responsible for its preparation or anything contained therein or omitted therefrom. The Court holds that the defendant had the right to protect itself in this manner against the effect of fraudulent acts, even of its own agents; and the provision was valid and enforcible against the beneficiary.

DEFECTIVE HOOKS FOR A PAINTER'S SCAFFOLD.—The foreman of a gang of painters in the employ of the firm of Levering & Garrigues, directed a blacksmith in the employ of the same firm to make hooks to support the scaffold upon which the painters were at work, the painters being given no power of selection, but being required to accept the particular hooks furnished. The hooks which were used for the purpose were somewhat different from those commonly used. The condition which required that the platform should be swung under the projection in order to reach the side of the structure where paint was to be applied necessitated the peculiar form of the hook in order to accomplish that result. Four hooks substantially of this form had been made two days before, and were used to support the platform when it fell, and John Nicholas Dyer, a workman, was killed. Walter Rollings, as administrator, recovered judgment against William M. Levering and another for the resulting damages. The Second Appellate Division has directed an affirmance, holding, by Justice Hatch, that the hooks constituted an appliance, and the master must use reasonable care in furnishing suitable and safe hooks; and he could not delegate this duty to another in such a manner as to relieve himself from responsibility for their sufficiency. The fact that the blacksmith did not test the hooks was held not to be alone proof of defendant's negligence, but was admissible, with other evidence, upon the question whether defendant used reasonable care in finishing the hooks. In such case, as the hooks constitute an appliance, the fact that the blacksmith was a fellow-workman of the plaintiff would be immaterial.

ENABLING A GRANDCHILD TO INHERIT.—Levin R. Marshall by his will provided, in substance, that the trustee of his residuary estate should, during the lifetime of his wife, pay $2,000 a year to each of six children named therein, "or to the child or children of any of my said children who may die during my lifetime or the lifetime of my said wife, * * * and upon the further trust, after the death of my said wife, to reduce my estate into money or interest-bearing securities, and thereupon to divide and set apart the same into as many equal parts as I shall then have of my above children or the lawful issue of any deceased child living," and "to pay over the income of one of such equal parts to each of my said children or to its or their issue as aforesaid, during the lifetime of the decease of my said wife, if she survives me." A son, Levin R. Marshall, Jr., who died before the testator, and left a son named Dunbar, was not among the six children named in the will, although he had been on friendly terms with the testator, and the latter, four months before he died, had conveyed a plantation in Mississippi to a trustee in trust for the mother of Dunbar during her lifetime, with remainder over to the son upon her death. In proceedings taken by George Macculloch Miller and another, as trustees, after the death of the testator's widow, for a voluntary accounting under the will, the Surrogate of Westchester County decreed that Dunbar Marshall was entitled after the death of the testator's widow to share in the income of his grandfather's residuary estate. That decision has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, which holds, by Justice Willard Bartlett, that where a provision of a will relative to the distribution of property among the testator's children and their issue is capable of two constructions, that interpretation is to be preferred which will permit the issue of all the children of the testator to share equally in his bounty.

FOR THE BENEFIT NOT OF THE INSURED, BUT OF THE COMPANY.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed a judgment secured by John Grainor, in the Eighth District Court, in an action upon a policy of insurance issued by the St. Lawrence Life Association against bodily injury, sickness, and death. The policy purported to insure against "total disability" from bodily injury, in the sum of $12 per week, and against "total disability" (confinement to bed) caused by sickness, in the sum of $8.40 a week. The plaintiff claimed $24, because of his sickness from malaria from Jan. 25 to Feb. 21, 1897. The defendant company interposed six objections to the recovery, under various conditions and restrictions contained in the policy. In reference to these, Presiding Justice Daly, who gives the opinion, says: "These objections seem to be fatal to plaintiff's recovery upon his insurance. He does not seem to have appreciated the numerous safeguards and protections constituted by the policy for the benefit, not of the insured, but the company, and which make any payments by it, in most cases, purely optional."

Wheelman Laughed Last.

While Capt. Millard F. Waltz, Twelfth Regiment, United States Army, was riding his wheel on Madison Avenue yesterday he overtook Edward Dietmann driving a horse and wagon. Dietmann zigzagged from one side to the other of the roadway and chaffed the wheelman on his inability to pass him. Capt. Waltz, when he got tired of being laughed at, jumped from his wheel and held Dietmann's horse until a policeman arrived. The driver was penitent in the Yorkville Court, and at the complainant's request Magistrate Hedges warned and discharged him.

Dropped Dead in His Boat.

Peter F. Gallagher, a junkman, seventy-five years old, of 127 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, was stricken with apoplexy yesterday while rowing from Brooklyn to this city. He had arrived off Pier 18 when he collapsed. He was seen to fall in his boat, and several men hurried to his assistance, but he was dead when they reached him.

The other evening a bicycler was arrested for riding with lantern unlit.

He explained that his $2 breeches had gone back on him, and he was returning as quietly as possible in the dark.

Fine $10; breeches $2—total $12.

How much cheaper to have bought a good pair—our kind.

BREECHES, FANCY MIXTURES, REDUCED TO $2.50; BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS TO $5; COMPLETE SUITS TO $8.

BROWN LINEN BREECHES, $2.50; LINEN CRASH, $3.25; WOOL CRASH, $6.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BUYERS SOON TO BE HERE

The Initial Trade Excursions of the Merchants' Association Will Begin Next Week.

TO CONTINUE FOR WEEKS

There Are Now Nearly Eleven Thousand Out-of-Town Members of the Association—An Appeal for More Extended Local Support.

Within the next ten days out-of-town buyers will begin coming to this city on the reduced railroad rates arranged by the Merchants' Association, and they will continue coming for several weeks. They will find plenty to interest them in the way of business and amusement, and they will be made welcome in the spacious and convenient headquarters of the association at Broadway and Leonard Street. By next Monday carpenters and cabinetmakers will have completed the work of partitioning and furnishing the various apartments designed for the accommodation of the visitors. In all except restaurant facilities the conveniences of a clubroom will be afforded here.

There are now nearly 11,000 non-resident members of the association, and new applications are coming in at the rate of from 200 to 300 a day. About one-half of these out-of-town merchants have already received their certificates of membership, and the distribution of the remainder of these artistic documents will probably be completed this week.

The list of resident members is fast lengthening toward the 600 mark, and it includes 15 important banks. In consequence of the increasing interest that the banks are taking in the association, representation has been given them on the Advisory Committee. Henry Chapin, Jr., cashier of the Bank of North America, has been elected the bank member of that committee. Following are the names of the additional resident members enrolled yesterday: Blank Books and Albums—Liebenroth, von Auw & Co.; Commission Cattle Trade—Curtis & Skidmore; Roofing and Paving Materials—Warren Chemical & Manufacturing Company; Rice Merchants—Daniel Talmage's Sons' Company; Manufacturing Clothing—The Somerville Woolen Mills; Wholesale Shoe Dealers—Powell & Campbell; Fancy Goods—John C. Dowd; Coffees, Teas, and Spices—Loudon & Johnson. Cigar Manufacturers—S. Atterbury & Brothers; Banking—The Market and Fulton National Bank of New York; Clothing—Cohn, Brown & Co.; Glassware and Druggists' Sundries—Whitall, Tatum & Co.

An Appeal for Local Support.

Ten thousand copies of a circular, addressed to "the citizens doing business in all lines of trade in the City of New York," have been sent through the mails within the past two or three days. It is an appeal couched in the following direct and terse language: "If you or your firm, whether bank, manufacturer, commission merchant, jobber, broker, hotel proprietor, amusement manager, or member of any line of trade doing business in the metropolis, have not yet joined us, we ask you to kindly fill out at once the blank attached and send check for the dues for 1897. We need not argue to you the importance of this organization, with the press and the business